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BOOK FAIR

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[1] **Agassiz, L.**

Monographies d'échinodermes vivans et fossiles. Neuchâtel, de l'auteur, 1838-1842. In two volumes. Oblong folio (atlas) Nine engraved plates with over 190 numbered figures (eight plates double-sized; 32.5 x 47.5 cm), printed wrappers; 4to (text and plates). Half titles and titles to each monograph, dedication page, 482 pp., with 63 lithographed plates of which 16 are tinted. Four complete, near uniform original pictorial wrappers. \$ 3000



= A very rare work, as it was printed privately and took several years to complete. With a printed dedication by Louis Agassiz to Achille Valenciennes and Paul Deshayes. Agassiz received the help of two other specialists: the German-born geologist Pierre Jean Édouard Desor (1811-1882), who was the foremost authority on fossil sea urchins, and the German anatomist and physiologist Gabriel Gustav Valentin (1810-1883). Many new species were described and first illustrated in this work. It consists of five or six parts (depending on what is counted), as follows. [1] Échinites. Famille des cidarides. Première Monographie. Des salénies 1838. viii, 32, 2 pp., 5 plates. Interestingly, this part has two leaves of the "Conspectus generum et specierum saleniarum" which differ slightly in typesetting; apparently one had to be discarded. [2a] Observations sur les progrès récents de l'histoire naturelle des échinodermes. 20 pp. (dated 1841); bound with [2b]: Échinites. Famille des clypéastroides. Seconde monographie. Des scutelles 1841, vi [recte iv], 152 pp., 32 plates (numbered 1-27, 4a, 6a, 10a, 10b, 19a) of which several tinted; [3] Échinites. Famille des clypéastroides. Troisième Monographie. Des galérites par Ed. Desor. 1842. iv, 94 pp., 13 plates; [4] Échinites. Famille des clypéastroides. Quatrième Monographie. Des Dysaster. Par Ed. Desor. 1842. 29 pp. (including titles), 4 plates; [5] Anatomie des échinodermes. Première monographie. Anatomie du genre Echinus. Par G. Valentin. 1841. x, 127 pp., 9 plates (in the folio atlas). The atlas is titled "Monographies d'échinodermes vivans et fossiles, par Ls. Agassiz 4e livraison. Anatomie du genre Echinus par G. Valentin à Neuchâtel Suisse". Apparently it was the fourth part published, and it is not part of the fourth monograph, but the fifth. The "Première monographie" of

Valentin's work is all that has been published. Nissen quotes the work as being complete in six parts with 63 plates. He did not count the text pages. The plate number is correct and agrees with our copy. Nissen regarded the "Observations sur les progrès", published with (preceding) the second monograph, as a separate part (with 0 plates), which seems reasonable. Ward & Carozzi, however, disagreed and stated the number of monographs to be five. The printed label "Solothurn / bei Jent & Gassmann" is mounted on two front wrappers, suggesting a change of publisher. Uncut. A tear in the gutter of four text leaves, several plates foxed, but mostly only in the margins. A very good, complete set. Nissen ZBI, 47; Surdez, 163; Ward & Carozzi, 11.

[2] **Ansberque, E.**

Flore fourragère de la France. Reproduite par la méthode de compression dite phytoxygraphique et publiée sous la patronage du Service du Parc et des Jardins de la Ville de Lyon. Lyon, [the author], 1866. Folio (44.0 x 30.8 cm). Title page with [nature printed] vignette; dedication page, [iv] (introduction), 272 plates (on 136 leaves) with explanatory captions in script, [vii] (index and errata). All text pages in lithography. Later grey buckram with the original yellow paper front wrapper mounted. \$ 980

= A remarkable work using two unusual printing techniques, namely lithography for the text, and nature printing for the illustrations. Edme Ansberque (1828-1905) was a French Army veterinarian, and (re)inventor of the phytoxygraphic method (actually "Naturselbstdruck", or "nature printing"), designed for the lithographic printing of plants. He wrote several works on French flora, most notable likely being the 26 volume "Herbier de la flore française" (published 1867-1876) which he co-authored with M. Cusin. This work deals with the "flore fourragère" ("fourracère being a much less used alternate spelling"), or fodder plants, mainly found in meadows and along embankments, roadsides, etc. Many plates contain additional detailed drawings of seeds and flowers as well. This is the first, and perhaps only, edition. Some light, mostly marginal small spots, but generally in a very good condition. Very rare, as often with privately published works. Fischer (Zweihundert Jahre Naturselbstdruck), 95; Nissen BBI, 38.

[3] **[Apperley, C. J.] Nimrod**

The life of a sportsman. By Nimrod. With thirty-six coloured illustrations by Henry Alken. London, Rudolph Ackermann, 1842. Large 8vo. viii, 402, [ii] pp., 36 full colour plates. Full scarlet morocco; boards with triple gilt-lined border; broad, rich gilt inner dentelles with minute name of the bookbinder; spine with five raised gilt-stippled bands, compartments with rich gilt floral patterns, title and author. Marbled endpapers, all edges gilt. Original cloth covers and spine mounted and bound in the rear. \$ 1650

= A superbly bound copy, bound by Riviere & Son, of the first edition. The English (Huguenot descent) Robert Riviere (1808-1882) was renowned for the fine quality of his bindings: "The excellent workmanship and good taste displayed in his bindings gradually won for them the appreciation of connoisseurs, and he was largely employed by the Duke of Devonshire, Samuel Christie-Miller, Captain Francis

Capper Brooke and other great collectors. He also bound for the Queen and the royal family. In the Great Exhibition of 1851 he exhibited several examples of his skill, and he obtained a medal..." (Wikipedia). The work itself ranks among the best-illustrated sporting books of the early to mid-19th century. "Considered by many to be the premier coloured plate sporting book" (Tooley). Four plates printed on India paper and mounted on plate paper; something that has been recorded more often. Quite peculiar: the original linen spine and boards (front board with gilt vignette) are preserved and tipped in on extra blanks in the rear. A clean, near mint copy. Schwerdt, I, p. 37; Tooley, 65.

[4] **[Art Nouveau] Bier & Schöll**

Jugendstil design: original design from Vienna. "Holz- und Brandmal-Vorlage". Very large plates. Vienna, Bier & Schöll, ca. 1900. Eight very large sheets (56 x 38 cm), numbered, with unique design. All in full colour. \$ 400 = Each sheet shows a different Jugendstil or Art Nouveau style design for applied art, such as mirror frames, wall or door decorations, leadlights, etc. The orientation is horizontal. The Viennese firm Bier & Schöll specialized in applied art, was active from the late 1800's until the 1920's. A very attractive set of fine, large plates.

[5] **[Art Nouveau] Bier & Schöll**

Jugendstil design: original design from Vienna. "Holz- und Brandmal-Vorlage". Very large plates. Vienna, Bier & Schöll, ca. 1900. Eight very large sheets (56 x 38 cm), numbered, with unique design. All in full colour, a few with an identical, plain copy added. \$ 400



= Each sheet shows a different Jugendstil or Art Nouveau style design for applied art, such as a clock frame, wall or door decorations, leadlights, etc. The orientation is vertical. The Viennese firm Bier & Schöll specialized in applied art, was active from the late 1800's until the 1920's. A very attractive set of fine, large plates.

[6] **Auer, A.**

Der polygraphische Apparat oder die verschiedenen Kunstfächer der K.K. Hof- und Staatsdruckerei zu Wien. I. und II. Vortrag. Die Erklärung und praktische Anwendung des polygraphischen Apparates. Wien, Kaiserlich-königlichen Hof- und Staatsdruckerei (K. Akademie der Wissenschaften), 1853. 8vo. Tissue-guarded frontispiece, 53, [ii] pp., and 28 unnumbered plates of

which two double-sized, and one (nature) colour-printed on the recto and verso of the same leaf; including two early original photographs (mounted), and six partly in nature-printed technique, which are in colour or tinted. Original printed wrappers. \$ 3200



= A very rare offprint of the first publication on the invention of nature printing. Next to Auer's "Entstehung des Naturselbstdruckes" it is, in fact, the rarest of all, and it is in mint condition. This must be the very first publication on this subject, and was originally published in the journal "Sitzungsberichte der Kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Classe", Band IX, pp. 868-884. The carefully designed plates, which show a wide variety of printing techniques, are subdivided into the following: photographie, mikrotypie, lithographie, chemotypie, chalkographie, siderographie, hyalographie, guillochirung, stilographie, galvanographie, naturselbstdruck, mineralographie, mineralotypie, xylographie, typographie, and typometrie. The Fischer collation is incomplete, apparently lacking one of two nature-printed flower plates, or the frontispiece: this is unclear. Two plates of agate are listed by Fischer as "Naturselbstdruck" but since they show polished stones, Auer's captions, "Mineralographie", and "Mineralotypie", are more accurate. Fischer's "4 Blatt typographischer Proben" are in fact two double-sized plates, thus Fischer's total is 28 plates. This copy has 30 in all, including the frontispiece. In both the Fischer and our collations, the mirror image on the verso of the nature printed oak leaf is not counted. This work is usually offered as a part of the Sitzungsberichte, apparently in a more condensed version with only 17 text pages, instead of 55. Of this entirely differently paginated offprint only very few complete copies have been auctioned during the last 40 years. First albumen with a few spots and some faint foxing to a few plates, but a fine crisp copy in its original wrappers. Fischer, 41; Heidtmann, 403. See also P. N. Heilmann, "Die Natur als Drucker" (1982).

A mesmerizing manuscript, with the essential hieroglyph key card and a unique 8 pp. addition

[7] [Bergasse, N.] [Mesmerism]

Théorie du monde [title on front wrappers]; Préliminaire: ou discours d'introduction a la théorie du monde [preface]; et a la Phisique Générale. [8 pp] France [Paris?], ca. 1782-1784. In three parts. Tall folio (31.4 x 20.5 cm). Uniform script titles. 8 pp. [introduction; on white paper]; text and illustrations (on blue paper. 91 pp. [I: (iv (three blank, one with symbol explanations/"translations"/), 1-25; II: 1-37; III: 1-25) and 68 (I: 1-40; II: 41-67; III: 68) numbered (groups of) figures. Original uniform wrappers (white paper).

\$ 50,000

= Manuscript precursor (?) of the 'Théorie du monde; et a la Phisique Générale. et des Êtres organisés, suivant les principes de M***', explaining Mesmerism, the concept of a natural energetic transference occurring between all animated and inanimate objects, put forward by the German physician Franz Anton Mesmer (1734-1815). Mesmer named it "animal magnetism", but it soon became to be better known as mesmerism. This manuscript was most probably written by Mesmer's French student, Nicolas Bergasse (1750-1832), based on Mesmer's thoughts and writings. In many ways, this copy is similar to the printed copy (with engraved text) in the Bibliothèque nationale de France [<http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k107858b>], and the copy in the in the Norman collection, but differs considerably because it includes the unique, long [8 pp.] preface. it also differs in some other details, the most noticeable being the presence of a lightning conductor on the right tower depicted in figure 7, and the absence of a script title page "Théorie du monde et des êtres organisés suivant les principes de M***" (dated 1784), which is very similar to the title used by Bergasse for the printed edition, namely "Considérations sur le magnétisme animal, ou, sur la théorie du monde et des êtres organisés, d'après les principes de M. Mesmer", which was dated and distributed in 1784. The preface of this manuscript does not form part of the printed edition, or any later edition, so we assume it to be a precursor, abandoned in later editions for an unknown reason. It could have been the basis or transcript of lectures by Mesmer or Bergasse. It contains a review of the development of scientific knowledge, culminating, of course, in the great recent insights and discoveries by Mr. Mesmer. Bergasse was "...a French lawyer, philosopher, and politician, whose activity was mainly carried out during the beginning of the French Revolution during its early Monarchiens phase. "After studying philosophy and law, Bergasse became a lawyer at the Parlement of Paris. He was very interested in the Enlightenment and in particular meeting Sieyès and Jean-Jacques Rousseau. In 1781, he became a disciple of Franz Mesmer, and published in 1784 a systemization of Mesmerism titled *Considérations sur le magnétisme animal*. ... In 1789, he was elected Deputy of the Estates-General and become an important face of the Monarchiens Party. During the French Revolution, he created an particular political and constitutional thought inspired by the British and American models and develops a theory of the sovereignty of universal reason. He delivered an important report to the National Assembly on the organization of justice. He survived the Reign of Terror, but stopped active policy." (Wikipedia). Since Mesmer himself was not fluent in French, it is likely that Bergasse, his principle "élève", edited the French text, probably of both the preface, and the main work. The main work contains about 100 special hieroglyph-like symbols each representing an important key word. A separate list of these symbols, and their meaning, was supplied to only a few people in order to keep the contents secret and render the

text useless to anyone without a key: "The occult symbols used throughout have an affinity to alchemical and other magical symbols. They were 'generally considered as magic hieroglyphs, capable of communicating primitive truths.'" (Darnton). "The theory attracted a wide following between about 1780 and 1850, and continued to have some influence until the end of the century. In 1843 the Scottish physician James Braid proposed the term hypnosis for a technique derived from animal magnetism; today this is the usual meaning of mesmerism ... In his first years in Paris,



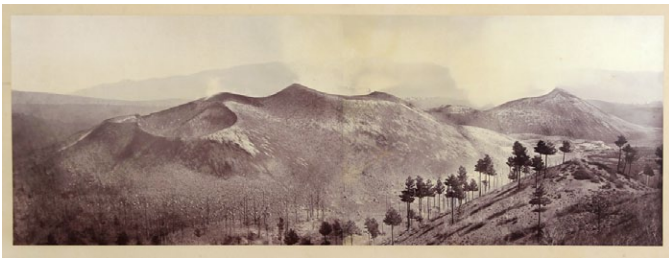
Mesmer tried and failed to get either the Royal Academy of Sciences or the Royal Society of Medicine to provide official approval for his doctrines. He found only one physician of high professional and social standing, Charles d'Eslon, to become a disciple. In 1779, with d'Eslon's encouragement, Mesmer wrote an 88-page book, *Mémoire sur la découverte du magnétisme animal*, to which he appended his famous 27 Propositions. These propositions outlined his theory at that time. Some contemporary scholars equate Mesmer's animal magnetism with the Qi (chi) of Traditional Chinese Medicine and mesmerism with medical Qigong practices. According to d'Eslon, Mesmer understood health as the free flow of the process of life through thousands of channels in our bodies. Illness was caused by obstacles to this flow. Overcoming these obstacles and restoring flow produced crises, which restored health. When Nature failed to do this spontaneously, contact with a conductor of animal magnetism was a necessary and sufficient remedy. Mesmer aimed to aid or provoke the efforts of Nature. To cure an insane person, for example, involved causing a fit of madness. The advantage of magnetism involved accelerating such crises without danger" (Wikipedia). In the manuscript paper, we find the water mark of Jarel-Laroque, a mill in Couze-et-Saint-Front, active since the 16th century; and an unidentified water mark with two lions holding a shield with a saltire. The paper-quality is excellent, the manuscript neat, easily readable, and the illustrations are fine and detailed. A very good item. Darnton (1968) "Mesmerism & the end of the Enlightenment in France"; Dureau (1869) "Notes bibliographiques pour servir à l'histoire du magnétisme animal"; Hunter & Macalpine (1963) "300 Years of Psychiatry", pp. 480-486; Mottelay (1922) "Bibliographical History of Electricity and Magnetism", pp. 235-237; Norman, M50; Norman sale II, 0672 (p. 328).

Exceptional large photo-panorama of Mount Etna in the 1860's by the famous photographer Paul Berthier

[8] **Berthier, P. [M.]**

Photographic panorama of Mount Etna. Paris, Paul Berthier, ca. 1863-1865. Very large board (93 x 45 cm), with original mounted albumen silver prints (panorama, in two parts of 25.0 x 36.2 and 25.0 x 35.0 cm, for a continuous image with a total width of 71.2 cm). Paul Berthier printed studio label pasted on verso. \$ 10.000

= Paul Marcellin Berthier (1822-1912) is regarded as one of the foremost French photographers of the 19th century, as well as an accomplished impressionist painter. He is principally known as a landscape and a portrait photographer (of, e.g., the French poet Lamartine), and as a landscape painter. His landscape photos are rare and sought-after, and are, for instance, included in the collection of the Museum of Modern Art in New York, The J. Paul Getty Museum, and the Musée d'Orsay in Paris. This photograph is of geological importance too, showing a mountainside with three craters, of which two are apparently active, with clearly smoking fumaroles. The adjacent pine trees are stripped of their branches, possibly by a pyroclastic flow. The locality is not specified, but this is Mount Etna, visited by Berthier during and after its 1861-1865 eruptions. This is not the summit, as there are trees, but a part of the volcano's flank, below the Valle del Bove. The Museum of Modern Art in New York (Suzanne Winsberg Collection) possesses the left part of this



panorama only (see http://www.moma.org/collection/object.php?object_id=127193). Photos with a few unobtrusive light brown traces from one point going in different directions. But mostly clean and well matching with strong contrast and a sharp impression. The board slightly damp stained in the lower left outer margin; a bit soiled, and with one small dent. Otherwise very good.

[9] **Böckler, G. A.**

Theatrum Machinarum Novum, Das ist: Neu-vermehrter Schauplatz der Mechanischen Künsten. Handelt von allerhand Wasser- Wind- Roß- Gewicht und Hand-Mühlen. Wie dieselbige zu dem Frucht-Mahlen, Papp- Pulver- Stampf- Segen- Bohren- Walcken- Mangen, und dergleichen anzuordnen. Beneben nützlichen Wasser-Künsten Als da sind: Schöpf- Pomppen- Druck-Kugel-Kästen- Blaß- Wirbel- Schnecken, Feuer-Sprützen und Bronnen-Wercken damit das Wasser hoch zu heben, zu leiten und fortzuführen, auch andern Sachen, so hierzu dienlich und nützlich zugebrauchen. Alles mit grosser Mühe und sonderbarem Fleiß auch meistentheils aus eigener Erfahrung dem Liebhaber dieser Künste zusammen getragen und colligirt durch Georg. Ansdream Böcklern, Arch. & Ingen. Nürnberg, Rudolph Johann Helmers, 1703. Folio (34.9 x 23.3 cm). Engraved title page; title in red and black; [viii] (dedication, preface, and index); 40 pp., 154 numbered engraved plates. Bound in elaborately blindstamped vellum over wooden boards (16th century?) with bevelled edges, brass clasps and ties.

Spine with five raised bands, title and publication year written in ink in an old hand. In mid- to late 16th century embossed vellum with blind-ruled floral patterns. Edges blue. \$ 4900



= A fine copy of the second German edition (1st Latin edition 1661; although Brunet states 1662), on thick paper, of this well-illustrated work on real machines, including various hand-, wind- or water-driven pumps and mills, including a fire engine. The latter is seen on the last plate, engraved in a deviant style. The paper in this edition is greatly superior to that of earlier editions, which are often strongly age-toned and brittle. In this copy, the text and plates are clean; only one plate has some light toning. The binding is very unusual, having all the hallmarks of a mid- to late 16th century binding, with an image of Themis in the centre of the front board, and the text: "Justicie quisquis picturam lumine cernis"; the rear board depicts an angel holding a mirror (?) and the text "Fortuna vitrea est. cv maximas splendet". Some light shelf-wear, top of spine more worn, with small loss. Internally a very good, clean copy. Brunet I, 1024.

[10] **Bradshaw, A. P. (ed.)**

The Manchester Microscopical Society. Annual Reports and Transactions. Manchester, The Manchester Microscopical Society, 1880-1937. In eight volumes. 8vo. Thousands of pages, numerous illustrations, several portraits. Uniform contemporary burgundy half calf over red pebbled boards. Spines with five gilt-bordered raised bands, and morocco label with gilt title. \$ 3000

= An exceptional set of a very rare publication (currently not even a single volume or part on the internet) with many annotations, about the members and history of the Society. The set was compiled and annotated by Abel Prescott Bradshaw (1860-1956), who, after 54 years a member, presented this set "With many happy memories" to the members of the Society, as acknowledged on printed bookplates, dated October, 1947. It contains extensive notes on separate, tipped-in sheets, and corrections and additions to the Society's rules and minutes. Many annotations are pencilled in the margins. For instance, under a brief communication by "H. G.", Bradshaw wrote "was killed by a bus", including a sketched map of the place where the tragic accident occurred! The later volumes have fewer notes, but in the last volume, the paper on Microscopy in Manchester, by Professor F. E. Weiss, containing a detailed review of the Society's history and its members, is heavily annotated again. Bradshaw, who acted as Honorary Treasurer, "Chairman of the Mounting Section" and in

other honorary positions, had the set meticulously bound in a 19th century style. The Transactions itself, of course, was loaded with important papers, fine plates (mostly on entomological and botanical subjects, and by no means all "microscopical"), and portraits of important members. The very last paper (of 7 pp.) is the obituary, with portrait, of the famous malacologist (but here remembered as a botanist) James Cosmo Melville. On the front free endpaper of the last volume, Bradshaw reviewed the decline of the Society - from 214 members in 1921, to less than 70 in 1954. The rooms of the Society, where meetings were held and records kept, were bombed and burned during WWII. In all a unique, well-preserved set of great scientific and historical importance, in very attractive bindings.

[11] **Brückmann, F. E.**

Relatio brevis physica de curiosissimis duabus conchis marinis quarum una vulva marina et altera concha vene-rea nominatur in chartam coniecta et cum orbe erudito communicata. Brunsvig [Braunschweig], privately published, 1722. 4to. Printed title page, 24 pp., wood-engraved tailpiece, one engraved plate. Later marbled paper strip to spine. \$ 500

= Rare and curious paper on shells resembling female anatomical parts, and the meaning of it all, according to previous writers, and to the author, the pre-Linnean scholar, Franz Ernst Brückmann (1697-1753). There are no wrappers but it is not known if they were issued. The OCLC World Catalogue records only five copies. Neither in Caprotti, nor in Nissen, ZBI, which only records a later work of Brückmann's.

[12] **Brusina, S.**

Iconographia molluscorum fossilium, in tellure tertia-ria Hungariae, Croatiae, Slavoniae, Dalmatiae, Bosniae, Herzegovinae, Serbiae et Bulgariae inventorum. Pars altera. Atlas. Zagreb, Societas Historico-Naturalis Croatica, 1902. Folio (34.3 x 24.7 cm). Title page, x pp. [Index speciorum], 30 fine, large lithographed plates with explanatory text leaves. Later blind half leather over marbled boards. \$ 190

= In this atlas, the Croatian malacologist Spiridion Brusina (1845-1909) depicted the incredibly diverse Neogene fresh-water malacofauna of the Balkan region (and a few land-snails). Most species were described but not figured in earlier publications. Some scattered light foxing, mainly to the explanatory leaves; the plates mostly clean. A very good copy. Cat. BM(NH) 6, p. 151; Nissen ZBI, 6555.

A fine set of the first seven volumes with 665 large handcoloured bird plates by Buffon and Martinet

[13] **Buffon, [G. L. L. Comte de]**

Histoire naturelle des oiseaux. Volumes 1-7. Paris, Imprimerie Royale, 1770-1783. Seven volumes in seven (of ten). Folio (30.0 x 23.8 cm). Title pages, xxii pp. (plan de l'ouvrage) and 665 tissue-guarded plates with descriptive text (see description). Uniform contemporary half calf over speckled boards. Spines with gilt dividing lines; compartments with gilt bird-vignettes, red morocco labels with gilt title, and green gilt-ornamented morocco medallions with volume numbers. \$ 21,800

= This large and beautifully illustrated work is regarded as "One of the early and important landmarks in the history of ornithology" (Zimmer). Arguably the best illustrated work of the French naturalist Georges-Louis Leclerc, Comte de Buffon (1707-1788). "His works influenced the next two

generations of naturalists, including Jean-Baptiste Lamarck and Georges Cuvier. Buffon published thirty-six quarto volumes of his 'Histoire Naturelle' during his lifetime; with additional volumes based on his notes and further research being published in the two decades following his death. It has been said that truly, Buffon was the father of all thought in natural history in the second half of the 18th century" (Wikipedia). Of all the editions and sections of Buffon's 'Histoire naturelle', this first edition of the 'Histoire naturelle des oiseaux' (natural history of the birds) is his grandest and largest. Illustrated by François-Nicolas Martinet (1731-1800), it contains nearly a thousand large illustrations of different birds from all over the world (more than all the other original Buffon works combined). This set, the first seven of ten volumes, has 665, or two-thirds. It includes the raptors, songbirds, parrots, and many peculiar and colourful birds from tropical regions. Plate numbering is erratic. A total collation is as follows: I. (1770) Title page (to 'Tome premier'), iv (subject index), xxii (plan d'ouvrage), half-title ('discours') 312, [ii (plate index and errata)], [1 (numbered 313)] pp., 75 plates; II. (1772) Title page (to 'Tome second'), [iv (subject index)], 488, [ii (plate index and errata)] pp., 53 plates; III. (1774) Title page (to 'Tome troisième'), ii, [vi (subject index)] 282, [ii (plate index)] pp., 98 plates; IV. (1777) Title page (to 'Tome quatrième'), ix (subject index), 405, [iii (errata and plate index)] pp., 97 plates; V. (1778) Title page (to 'Tome cinquième', x (subject index; numbered [iii]-xii)], 363, [ii



(plate index and errata)] pp., 98 plates; VI. (1783) Title page (to 'Tome sixième'), x [subject index; numbered (iii)-xii], 582, [ii (plate index)] pp, 102 plates on pale blue paper; VII (1783) Title page (to 'Tome septième'), [ii (plate index)] xii (subject index), 434 pp., 142 plates on pale blue paper. In volume I, plate 449 (opp. p. 128) according to the plate index, is actually numbered 429. This is the 'Vautour de Norwège' which, according to the text, is the right plate. In volume III, all 98 plates listed in the index, are placed correctly, except plates 620 and 616, which are opposite p. 168 instead of p. 166. In volume V, plate 829 (opp. p. 262) according to the plate index, is actually numbered 289. This is the 'Tyran Hupé de Cayenne' which from the text, appears to be the right plate. In volume VI, all 102 plates listed in the index, placed correctly, except plate 811, placed opposite p. 388 instead of p. 424; and 17 plates (starting with number 390 and ending with number 588 in the correct order as indexed) opposite p. 424 instead of p. 460. In volume VII, there is a visible damp-stain to the lower outer quarter of text pages xi-xii, 1-32. Of this work, an edition with even wider margins was issued (Imperial folio), which according to some has even better colouring; however, the colouring in this set is very fine and

well-preserved. Bindings a bit weak due to the large book-blocks and age, otherwise a very good set of the first seven volumes, nothing lacking. Zimmer gives a detailed account of the history of this publication. Complete copies are very rare and very expensive; and a large set like this one is extremely difficult to obtain. Heilbrun, pp. 229-230; Nissen IVB, 158; Sitwell, pp. 82-83; Zimmer, pp. 104-105.

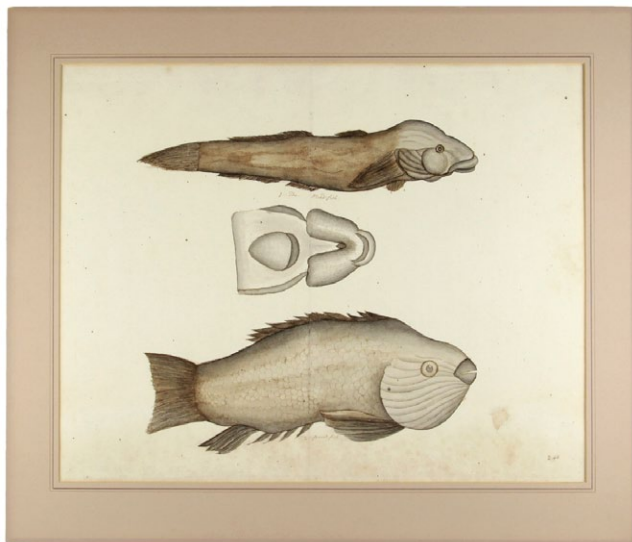
[14] **Camper, P.**

Planches pour les oeuvres de P. Camper, qui ont pour objet l'histoire naturelle, le physiologie et l'anatomie comparée. Paris, Theodore Dabo, 1803. Folio (46.0 x 31.0 cm) with one fine engraved portrait by B. Roger and 34 engraved plates. Original blind wrappers. \$ 600

= Rare atlas to this important comparative anatomical monograph by the Dutch physician, anatomist, zoologist, and palaeontologist Petrus Camper (1722-1789) on apes and, particularly, on elephants, manatees, and horses, with some unusual, if not original, views (e.g. the elephant, from below). Also covers frogs, etc. Another novel idea in comparative zoology is the juxtaposition, with the spine as centre, of a human and a horse. "One of the first scholar to study comparative anatomy, Petrus Camper demonstrated the principle of correlation in all organisms by the mechanical exercise he called a 'metamorphosis'. In his 1778 lecture, 'On the points of similarity between the human species, quadrupeds, birds, and fish; with rules for drawing, founded on this similarity,' he metamorphosed a horse into a human being, thus showing the similarity between all vertebrates." (Wikipedia). The plates are by C. Picquenot. Wrapper's edges rather tattered. Plates uncut, some light spotting to a few plates. A good copy. Nissen ZBI, 796. Not in Wood.

[15] **Caribbean Birds and Fish**

Original watercolour and pencil studies of West Indian birds and fish. Unpublished, 1841. Three sheets (size 38 x 48 (twice) and 34 x 44 cm), of which two illustrated on both sides. All three with simple, old, cardboard frames. \$ 1650



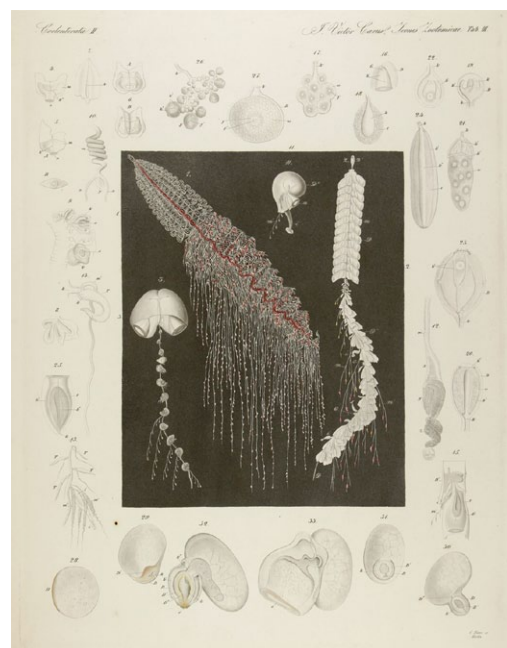
= A rare collection of original pre-Linnaean Caribbean ornithology and ichthyology (field) sketches, on large sheets of laid paper (water mark crowned shield with a horn, and the name L. V. Gerrevink; a Dutch paper maker, active during the first half of the 18th century) most probably made by a sailor with an interest in natural history, during a voyage in the Caribbean. The plates show a number of birds, and fish, described below. Localities are mentioned for most: Cuba, Jamaica, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Dominica, Cartagena (Colombia), and Maracaibo (Venezuela), thus four different Caribbean islands, on two harbour towns on the South American mainland coast. The first sheet is numbered 258,

and has the following birds and captions on the front side (recto) 1. The Rain Bird Jam. Cub. Dom. S. Christ. 2. another sort of Rain Bird. 3. another sort of watchy pickel or Spanish Nightingale [a mocking bird; the name watchy pickel is unknown to us]. And on its verso: The Curaçao vel Gallus Indicus Carthag. Maracaibo & c [the rendering of this bird is quite accurate]. The second sheet, numbered 255, contains 1. Noctua minor ex pallida et fusca avaria Cuba [this is the Antillian nighthawk]. 2. A woodpecker one kind of Cuba. 3. The crab-catcher of Dominica / Jamaica taken in Cuba. And on the verso: 1. the watchy pickel, or Spanish Nightingale Jamaica 1741 / 257... 1741... J: Cub. et Domin. 2. The small black bird of Jamaica 1741. 3. The Banana bird of Jamaica. The third sheet is numbered 240, and contains two fish: 1. Te Mud-fish [two drawings; whole animal, lateral, and the head, ventral] 2. Parot [SIC] fish. All drawings are quite large, some life-sized, and detailed, although slightly naive, and clearly by the same hand. The numbering may suggest that these three sheets were part of a much larger collection of zoological observations, but nothing remotely similar to these sketches is known. The work is contemporary to that of Mark Catesby, but less refined. The artist was probably not a trained zoologist, but, rather, a keen amateur with a good eye for detail. Because of the presence of localities these drawings are of historical, and also zoogeographical interest. Paper of one sheet somewhat unevenly tanned, otherwise in very good condition. Churchill, 318 (water-mark).

[16] **Carus, J. V.**

Icones zootomicae. Mit Originalbeiträgen der Herrn G. J. Allman, C. Gegenbauer, Th. H. Huxley, Aln. Kölliker, H. Müller, M. S. Schultze, C. Th. E. von Siebold und F. Stein. Erste Hälfte oder Tafel I-XXIII: Die wirbellose Thiere. [All published] Leipzig, Wilhelm Engelmann, 1857. Folio (34.1 x 44.0 cm). [ii], iv pp., 23 finely engraved plates, partly in chromolithography with explanatory text leaves. Near contemporary half cloth over plain boards. Paper label with script title on the spine. \$ 870

= An excellent collection of illustrations of the morphology, anatomy, and histology of invertebrates, such as molluscs (five plates), jellyfish, starfish, crustaceans, and insects. The plates are exceptionally large. The editor, Carl Gustav Carus (1789-1869), "...was a German physiologist and painter, born in Leipzig, who played various roles during the Romantic era. A friend of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe, he was a many-sided man: a doctor, a naturalist, a scientist, a psychologist, and a landscape painter who studied under Caspar David Friedrich. In 1811 he graduated as a doctor of medicine and



a doctor of philosophy. In 1814 he was appointed professor of obstetrics and director of the maternity clinic at the teaching institution for medicine and surgery in Dresden. He wrote on art theory. From 1814 to 1817 he taught himself oil painting working under Caspar David Friedrich, a Dresden landscape painter. He had already taken drawing lessons from Julius Diez and subsequently studied under Julius Schnorr von Carolsfeld at the Oeser drawing academy. He is best known to scientists for originating the concept of the vertebrate archetype, a seminal idea in the development of Darwin's theory of evolution. In 1836, he was elected a foreign member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences" (Wikipedia). The work was never expanded beyond the 23 plates and descriptive text present here. This, however, covers all the invertebrate groups, as intended. The binding is simple, and rather weak, but the contents are very good, clean. Rare, especially with such a clean interior such as this one. Nissen ZBI, 831.

[17] **Cook, J.**

Transitus Veneris & Mercurii in eorum exitu à disco Solis, 4to mensis Junii & 10mo Novembris, 1769, observatus. Communicated by Capt. James Cook. London, The Royal Society, 1772. 4to. Title page, 40 pp. 4 pp. Disbound.

\$ 325

= One of the chief objectives of James Cook's first voyage was the observation of the transit of Venus in order to measure the distance between Venus and the sun, and hence between the Earth and the sun (the other was to explore the mysterious South Land). This paper is a report of the results. The Dutch scientist Johan Maurits Mohr (1716-1775) edited the data collected and forwarded by Cook and communicated it to the Royal Society. Mohr resided in Batavia, one of the stops of Cook's first voyage. "In 1765 Mohr built a large private observatory that was equipped with the best astronomical instruments of his time. His observatory, which had cost him a small fortune, was visited and praised by Louis Antoine de Bougainville and James Cook" (Wikipedia). Published in the Society's Philosophical Transactions. Title page of the part included. A good, clean copy. Although one of the most important scientific contributions by Cook, it was, apparently, missed by Beddie, Bibliography of Captain James Cook.

[18] **Crawshaw, R.**

The birds of Tierra del Fuego. London, Quaritch, 1907. 4to. Half-title, title, engraved dedication page, xl, 158 pp, 21 fine hand-coloured plates by Keulemans, 23 photographic plates, one tinted (red and blue) map. Publisher's half calf over linen boards, gilt lettered spine with five raised bands; top edge gilt.

\$ 2700

= A rare work on the birds of southern Patagonia with fine, large illustrations by the famous Dutch bird illustrator John Gerrard Keulemans (1842-1912). The illustrations are larger than often seen, and depict a wide variety of little-known yet often spectacularly feathered birds from the island Tierra del Fuego and adjacent parts of Patagonia. The author, who remained on Tierra del Fuego for one and a half years, recorded 78 species in all, and gives detailed information on the taxonomy, habits and habitats, and even noted where and when, to the day, he observed the birds. Apart from the birds there are also 23 tissue-guarded heliogravures of the landscape. This work was published in a limited edition of 300 copies only, this being number 91. Skillful paper repairs to the title page and dedication page. A very good copy. Nissen IVB, 212; Zimmer, p. 151.

[19] **Crouch, E.**

An illustrated introduction to Lamarck's Conchology contained in his *Histoire naturelle des animaux sans vertèbres*: being a literal translation of the descriptions

of the recent and fossil genera. Accompanied by twenty-two highly finished lithographic plates: in which are given instructive views of the various genera, and their divisions, drawn from nature, from characteristic and generally well known species. London, Longman, Rees, Orme, Brown, & Green, and J. Mawe, 1827. Large 4to. iv, 47 pp., 22 fine hand-coloured lithographed plates. Printed errata slip bound in. Original blind-tooled boards with cloth spine. Large gilt vignette on the front board, gilt title on the spine.

\$ 540

= For a long time Great Britain was the stronghold of the Linnaean system of conchology. Crouch was one of the first to popularize the more refined- and superior - Lamarckian system with many additional genera. He also included four species never before described. This is the rare hand-coloured edition with fine plates. Interestingly, Longman et al. published the work jointly with John Mawe, who produced the plates for Crouch's work and wrote some volumes on shells, promoting the Lamarckian system too. Old owner's name written on the front pastedown. Neatly rebaked with the original gilt title laid down. A very good, clean copy. Caprotti, p. 183; Nissen ZBI, 994.

[20] **d'Alembert, J. le Rond, et al.**

Encyclopédie méthodique. Mathématiques. Tome premier, tome second, tome troisième (Complete). Paris, Panckoucke; Liège, Plomteux, 1784-1789. Three volumes in three. Large 4to. 2,095 pp., 16 plates. Original uniform mottled calf. Spines with rich gilt floral patterns and red and brown morocco labels with gilt title. Marbled endpapers, marbled edges.

\$ 1350

= The rare mathematics section of the 'Encyclopédie', including the supplemental 'Dictionnaire des jeux, faisant suite au tome III des Mathématiques', which includes 16 fine plates of board games and other games. A complete collation is as follows: Volume 1 (1784) title to the 'Encyclopédie', title to the 'Mathématiques', cxiv pp. (Discours préliminaire), pp. 1-721 [A-EXT; actually Abaissement-Extrême], [i] (errata); Volume 2 (1785), title to the 'Encyclopédie', title to the volume; pp. 1-787 (FAC-ROU; actually Face-Rudolphines); Volume 3 (1789), title to the 'Encyclopédie', title to the volume, pp. i-xxviii (représentations), 1-56 ('Tableau et aperçu'), 1-184 (SAG-SUR, actually Saggitaire-Zubenel-Chemali), and 'Additions et corrections pour la partie astronomique', and 'Supplément au dictionnaire de mathématiques', and errata, and 'Table de lecture'; Title to the 'Dictionnaire des jeux' (1792) iii pp. ('Avertissement') pp. 1-316 (16 engraved plates. The 'Tableau' part discusses the whole 'Encyclopédie', from which it becomes clear that the 'Astronomique' section of the 'Mathématique' should include an atlas with 43 plates, which is not present in our set). Still later, two more parts on mathematical games and game-theory were published. These are exceedingly rare. Bindings worn at extremities, first volume with a shallow, marginal cut in the page to p. 16, otherwise a very good set, with all the fine game plates.

[21] **d'Ardenne de Tizac, H.**

Animals in Chinese art. A collection of examples selected & described by H. D'Ardenne de Tizac with a preface by Roger Fry. London, Benn Brothers, 1923. Folio (41.0 x 31.0 cm). Title page with printed vignette, [vi] pp. (preface, list of plates), 50 leaves with one or two printed photos, some in full colour, mounted, and explanatory text leaves. Original burgundy buckram with gilt vignette on the front board and gilt title on the spine.

\$ 860

= Limited luxurious edition of 250 numbered copies only, of which this is number 200. The plates, many with several photos, show the finest pieces of art, from throughout China's history. Included are dragons, turtles, elephants, etc., etc., made of various type of (precious) stone, and metal. The author, [Jean Raymond Marie] Henri d'Ardenne de Tizac



(1877-1932) was an art historian, sinologist, and writer. He published literary works under the pseudonym Jean Viollis. This work was first published in French [Paris, Albert Lévy, 1922 (?)]. The French edition is perhaps slightly less rare. On the front pastedown is the illustrated (bibliophile) bookplate of Ir. P. L. W. Arts, author of "A collection of ancient glass 500 BC - 500 AD" and "Violets between Cherry Blossoms", a work discussing cultural exchange between Europe, the Middle East and China from the 5th century onwards. Fore edge uncut. Board and spine extremities with some shelf-wear, internally a fine, clean copy.

[22] **Darwin, C.**

A monograph on the fossil Lepadidae or, pedunculated cirripedes of Great Britain [AND] A monograph of the fossil Balanidae and Verrucidae of Great Britain. London, The Palaeontological Society, 1851, 1854. Two papers in one. 4to. vi, 88 pp., five lithographed plates with explanatory text leaves, four woodcuts in the text; 44 pp., two lithographed plates with explanatory text leaves, eight woodcuts in the text. Contemporary quarter calf over later marbled boards. Spine with four raised, gilt-stippled bands; compartments with gilt titles. \$ 2700

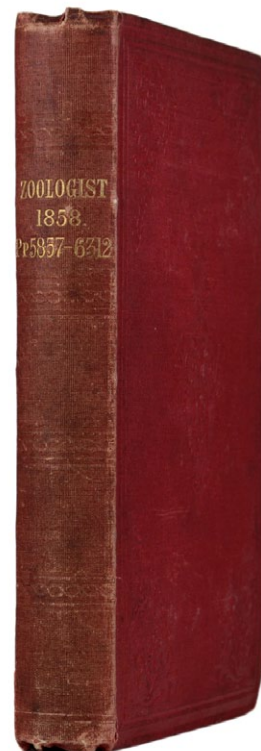
= Darwin's important - and only - contributions to the fossil Cirripedia. He started his work on cirripeds for two reasons. Firstly, Darwin wanted to study one group of animals in particular to become more familiar with species' diversity, adaptability, ontogeny and phylogeny, which he needed to understand the processes of evolution before he could write and publish his work 'On the Origin of Species'. Secondly, to be appreciated as a bona fide authority on evolution, he had build a reputation, among his peers, and to the general public, as a practical zoologist. The present works show him to be a meticulous observer and interpreter of biological facts. The plates, by John de Carle Sowerby and George Brettingham Sowerby I, - both renowned for their splendid illustrations of shells - are fine and detailed. Freeman and Nissen, consider these two monographs as one work. Published as monographs of the Palaeontographical Society in London, being Nos. 13 and 30, and here combined with Morris & Lycett's monograph of British fossil snails and shells, published in the same series in 1850 and 1853. The much later index to vol. II (1861) is not included. Two old owner's inscriptions on the first blank; some minor spotting, as usual, otherwise a very good copy. Freeman, 342; Nissen ZBI, 1042.

The famous Darwin and Wallace papers on natural selection in *The Zoologist*

[23] **Darwin, C. [R.] and A. R. Wallace**

Three papers on the tendency of species to form varieties; and on the perpetuation of varieties and species by natural means of selection. London, J. van Voorst, 1858. 8vo. 16 pp. Contemporary embossed red cloth with gilt title on the spine. \$ 11,400

= Contained in: 'The Zoologist', volume 16. These three papers, published shortly before 'The origin of species', actually introduce the notion of speciation and natural selection independently discovered by Darwin and by Wallace. Darwin had already conceived of his theory in 1839, but because of its expected strong effects upon biological sciences, as well as on ethics, religion and morality, publication was greatly delayed, mainly because Darwin thought it absolutely necessary to collect as much supporting evidence as possible. However, in June 1858, Darwin received a letter from Wallace containing a clear and concise rendering of the concept of natural selection. Darwin, who was not quite ready yet, was forced to publish his ideas, and Wallace, who still was out collecting birds and beetles in the Malay Archipelago, had to be given credits due. Darwin discussed the matter with Charles Lyell and John Hooker, and it was decided that three papers, one by Wallace, being his letter, and two by Darwin (a letter to Asa Gray, and an abstract of Darwin's manuscript), were to be read at the meeting of the Linnean Society of London on June 2, and to be printed in the 'Journal of the Proceedings' of the Society (Volume 3, pp. 45-62, dated August 30, 1858). The reading hardly made a stir. However, the editors of the more popular and much wider-read 'The Zoologist' magazine sensed its importance and published it too (this copy) in the 16th volume, pp. 6293-6308. We offer the entire volume 16, bound in contemporary embossed full cloth. Some wear to spine ends and lower rear joint, armorial college bookplate on the front pastedown, small private owner's stamp on the half-title (F. F. Freeman, a relative of Darwin's bibliographer?), and a vague stamp on the title page verso. Otherwise fine, with clean pages. A really nice copy in very good condition. Freeman, 349.



True first edition (the extremely rare “pure” Elsevier edition) of Descartes last great work published during his lifetime

[24] Descartes, R.

Les passions de l'âme. Amsterdam, Louys Elzevier, 1649. 8vo. [ii], [xliii], 286 pp. Fine full red morocco with five raised bands; spine with gilt title, marbled end-papers, all edges gilt, elaborately gilt blind-tooled inner dentelles.

\$ 13,600

= The last philosophical work of René Descartes [here: Des Cartes] published during his lifetime. The word “reflex”, was first introduced in this work in the modern sense, i.e. “...in connection with the action of the nervous system.” (Hunter & Macalpine). “In the treatise *Passions of the Soul* ... completed in 1649 and dedicated to Princess Elisabeth of Bohemia, the author contributes to a long tradition of theorizing “the passions”. Now called emotions, they were the “subject of debate among natural philosophers since the time of Plato. Notable precursors to Descartes who articulated their own theories of the passions include St. Augustine, St. Thomas Aquinas and Thomas Hobbes” (Wikipedia). Descartes’ treatise is divided into three parts: The first part, “Des passions en general: et par occasion de toute la nature de l’homme” analyzes the relationship between soul and body; in the second part “Du nombre & l’ordre des passions, & l’explication des six primitives”, Descartes analyzes the passions from within, giving us a definition of each of them; in the third part “Des passions particulieres”, Descartes examines the different passions. This is preceded by a discourse in letters, dated from 6 November 1648 to 14 August 1649, between Descartes, then living in Egmond (Holland), and Princess Elisabeth of Bohemia. “...‘Les passions’ is Descartes’ most important contribution to psychology proper. In addition to an analysis of primary emotions, it contains Descartes’ most extensive account of causal mind/body interactionism and of the localization of the soul’s contact with the body in the pineal gland.” (<http://serendip.brynmawr.edu/Mind/Descartes.html>). The work was to be published by Henry le Gras in Paris, but printed by Elzevier in Amsterdam. Most copies were shipped to France, but apparently Descartes kept a (much) smaller number. These copies have an Elzevier title page without the mention of Henry le Gras, Paris. It is not known how many copies remained in Amsterdam, but it is interesting to note that the Amsterdam version, arguably the real first edition (Willems: “Édition originale de cet ouvrage célèbre, imprimée par Louis Elzevier”), is much rarer; the Norman sale contained both (Norman 625 and 626) and although the estimate was identical, the Amsterdam edition went for almost twice as much as the Paris version. Willems: “L’édition de 1649 est assez rare, surtout avec l’adresse primitive”. A mint copy in a exceedingly fine binding by the famous French binder, George Trautz-Bauzonnet (1808-1879). Provenance: on the front pastedown there is a tiny elegant gilt monogram of “ES” [perhaps the French philosopher Émile Saisset (1814-1863), writer of ‘*Précurseurs et disciples de Descartes*’ (1862)]. Garrison-Morton, 4965; Hunter and McAlpine, pp. 133-134; Norman, 625.

[25] Einstein, A.

Die Grundlage der allgemeinen Relativitätstheorie. Leipzig: Johann Ambrosius Barth, 1916. 8vo (23.2 x 15.8 cm). 64 pp. Contemporary quarter crimson calf over marbled boards. Gilt title on the spine. Original printed wrappers bound in.

\$ 3150

= The first description of Einstein’s “general theory of relativity” and the first dealing with gravity, not to be confused with his 1905 introduction of the more limited “special relativity”. This is the official “Sonderdruck”

(offprint) from the “*Annalen der Physik*”, Band 49, printed by Metzger & Wittig in Leipzig, with their number 314 on the title page verso (i.e. the true first edition with the pages numbered [1]-64). It includes a preface and an index that are not present in the Annalen-version. According to Weil, “This separate edition is printed on good, strong paper, the wrappers are of strong material too (163 x 243 mm) and it is described now as “the original edition” of this classic paper. ... There are several anastatic reprints of it”. The rear wrapper lists seven other Barth publications, nearly all on physics and written by Wien, Planck, and Wiener, ending with Wiener, 1909, and Ziehen, 1916. There is also a little known later (1919) reprint, not listed in Weil, which is also, but wrongly, dated “1916”. In that edition the rear wrapper publication list ends with Lorentz (1919), and Wien (1919)! A clean copy, very slightly trimmed, otherwise unaltered. It is rare to see a copy with the contents and wrappers in such a good state. Horblit, 26c; Weil, 80a; PMM, 408.

[26] Enouy, J.

The United Kingdom of Great Britain & Ireland, with the adjacent parts of the Continent, from Amsterdam to Paris and Brest, compiled from a variety of the most authentic materials. London, Samuel Leigh, 1818. Large, folded, coloured map (62.7 x 75.3 cm) of Great Britain and Ireland, and the continental coasts of the Channel and North Sea. In original reddish paper-covered boards, with printed label mounted.

\$ 485

= Large folding hand-coloured engraved map, by Joseph Enouy, and engraved by S. I. Neele & G. Neele. The geographer and cartographer Joseph Enouy is also known for his maps of Ireland, Africa and the Middle East. This detailed map includes the United Kingdom and Ireland in their entirety, as well as the northern parts of Brittany, Normandy, northwestern France and the Netherlands (here, Belgium and the Netherlands still forming one country). Provenance: signature of “Le Comte Andre de Turenne”. Not listed in the “British Museum Catalogue of Printed Maps, Charts and Plans”. Some light rubbing to boards, otherwise fine; the map in pristine condition. Extremely rare. Not in the British Museum Catalogue of Printed Maps, Charts and Plans.

Rare early German edition of Erasmus’ influential colloquia, previously only available in Latin

[27] Erasmus, [D.]

Colloquia Erasmi. Gespräche des hochgelerten unnd weyt-berümpften Doctors Erasmi von Roterodam umgesetz und verdeütscht für die gemaynen fromen Christen des Lateins unerfahren lieblich zulesen aber auch mercklich und nützlich zü wissen. Durch Justum Alberti von Volckmarsen, Pfarrherr vnnd diener der Gemayne zu Gladenbach. Augsburg, Haynrich Stayner, 1545. Folio (29.8 x 20.0 cm). Engraved title page with text in red and black, list of chapters on verso; [viii] pp. (dedications and preface), lxxxvi numbered leaves, 17 large woodcuts in the text, wood engraved first letters to all chapters. Contemporary chalked parchment over speckled boards.

\$ 8200

= Originally published in Latin in 1518, this is an early (very probably first) German translation of Desiderius Erasmus’ ‘Colloquia’. “...one of the many works of the “Prince of Christian Humanists”, Desiderius Erasmus. Published in 1518, the pages “...held up contemporary religious practices for examination in a more serious but still pervasively ironic tone”. Christian Humanists viewed Erasmus as their leader in the early 16th century. Erasmus’ works had greater meaning to those learned few who had a larger knowledge of



Latin and Greek. Colloquies in Latin means a formal written dialogue, thus in his book Erasmus explores man's reaction to others in conversations. The 'Colloquies' is a collection of dialogues on a wide variety of subjects. They began in the late 1490s as informal Latin exercises for Erasmus' own pupils. In about 1522 he began to perceive the possibilities this form might hold for continuing his campaign for the gradual enlightenment and reform of all Christendom. Between that date and 1533 twelve new editions appeared, each larger and more serious than the last, until eventually some fifty individual colloquies were included ranging over such varied subjects as war, travel, religion, sleep, beggars, funerals, and literature. All of these works were in the same graceful, easy style and gentle humor" (Wikipedia). This is the rare first edition. OCLC mentions 14 copies, namely eight in German libraries, two in the U.S.A., two in Switzerland, and two in the U.K. There is also one copy in the national library of Austria (Vienna). In 1561, a second edition was published in Frankfurt, but that is in a much smaller format, without the wood engravings. The Erasmus Centre in Rotterdam only holds the second edition. PMM refers to a 1524, not first, Latin edition. Spine cover partly perished. Some marginalia in a neat small old hand on the contents page and a few text leaves. A very good, near spotless copy. Very rare in this state. PMM 53 (Latin ed.).

[28] Ettingshausen, C. and A. Pokorny

Physiotypia Plantarum Austriacarum. Der Natur-selbstdruck in seiner Anwendung auf die Gefässpflanzen des Österreichischen Kaiserstaates, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Nervation in den Flächenorganen der Pflanzen. [Nature-printed violet and a leopard plant; numbered in pencil; 17, 257] Wien, Kaiserlich-Königlichen Hof- und Staatsdruckerei [1855-1856]. Two folio nature-printed plates (58 x 40 cm, circa 45 x 30 cm for printed area). Unbound and uncut with full margins. \$ 650 = Constantin Freiherr von Ettingshausen (1826-1897), professor of botany at the University of Graz, was a major researcher of European Tertiary floras. He also had a great interest in nature printing, for its accuracy in transferring a real natural history object to an image on paper. In his "Physiotypia Plantarum", these two interests were combined. The present set of a violet (*Viola mirabilis* L.) and a leopard plant (*Ligularia sibirica* L.; a now endangered European wetlands plant) plate seem to be proof plates, since they do not have

printed captions or plate numbers, only pencil annotations in the top margin and at the bottom of plates' versos. The imprint seems extremely pronounced, which supports the idea of them being among the very first coming through the press. In fact they are among the most fantastic examples of nature printing with their very decorative botanical illustrations. Only nature printing can give this true 3D effect to a plate, and these are among the best ever made. Both plates are in very good condition, with only a few small and marginal imperfections never disturbing the printed area. The complete work consisted of five folio atlases with 500 plates. According to Staffleu & Cowan: "the most important work produced by nature printing ever published". Even individual plates are very rare. Fischer No. 69; Nissen BBI, 613; Pritzel 2756; Staffleu & Cowan, 1723.

[29] Ettingshausen, C. and A. Pokorny

Physiotypia Plantarum Austriacarum. Der Natur-selbstdruck in seiner Anwendung auf die Gefässpflanzen des Österreichischen Kaiserstaates, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Nervation in den Flächenorganen der Pflanzen. [Nature printed ferns, numbered in pencil; 4 and 28] Wien, Kaiserlich-Königlichen Hof- und Staatsdruckerei [1855-1856]. Two folio nature-printed plates (58 x 40 cm, circa 45 x 30 cm for printed area). Unbound and uncut with full margins. \$ 550 = Constantin Freiherr von Ettingshausen (1826-1897), professor of botany at the University of Graz was a major researcher of European Tertiary floras. He also had a great interest in nature printing, for its accuracy in transferring a real natural history object to an image on paper. In his "Physiotypia Plantarum", these two interests were combined. The present set of fern plates seem to be proof plates, since they do not have printed captions or plate numbers, only pencil annotations in the top margin and at the bottom of plates' versos. The imprint seems extremely pronounced, which supports the idea of them being among the very first coming through the press. In fact they are among the most fantastic examples of nature printing with their very decorative botanical illustrations. Only nature printing can give this true 3D effect to a plate, and these are among the best ever made. Both plates are in very good condition, with only a few small and marginal imperfections never disturbing the printed area. The complete work consisted of five folio atlases with 500 plates. According to Staffleu & Cowan: "the most important work produced by nature printing ever published". Even individual plates are very rare. Fischer No. 69; Nissen BBI, 613; Pritzel 2756; Staffleu & Cowan, 1723.



[30] **Ettingshausen, C. and A. Pokorny**

Physiotypia Plantarum Austriacarum. Der Natur-selbstdruck in seiner Anwendung auf die Gefäßpflanzen des Österreichischen Kaiserstaates, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Nervation in den Flächenorganen der Pflanzen. [Nature-printed ferns, numbered in pencil; 21, 24] Wien, Kaiserlich-Königlichen Hof- und Staatsdruckerei [1855-1856]. Two folio nature-printed plates of matching size (58 x 40 cm, circa 45 x 30 cm for printed area). Uncut with full margins. \$ 600

= Constantin Freiherr von Ettingshausen (1826-1897), professor of botany at the University of Graz was a major researcher of European Tertiary floras. He also had a great interest in nature printing, for its accuracy in transferring a real natural history object to an image on paper. In his "*Physiotypia Plantarum*", these two interests were combined. The present set of fern plates seem to be proof plates, since they do not have printed captions or plate numbers, only pencil annotations in the top margin and at the bottom of plates' versos. The imprint seems extremely pronounced, which supports the idea of them being among the very first coming through the press. In fact they are among the most fantastic examples of nature printing with their very decorative botanical illustrations. Only nature printing can give this true 3D effect to a plate, and these are among the best ever made. Both plates are in very good condition, with only a few small and marginal imperfections never disturbing the printed area. The complete work consisted of five folio atlases with 500 plates. According to Staffleu & Cowan: "the most important work produced by nature printing ever published". Even individual plates are very rare. Fischer No. 69; Nissen BBI, 613; Pritzel 2756; Staffleu & Cowan, 1723.

[31] **Euclid [A. E. B. V. Pirkenstein (ed.)]**

Teutsch-redender Euclides oder Acht Bücher von denen Anfängen der Mess-Kunst. Auff eine neue und gantz leichte Art zu Nutzen Allen generalen Ingeniurn Natur- und Warheit-kündigern Bau-Meistern Künstlern und Handwerckern in Teutscher Sprach eingerichtet und bewiesen durch A. E. B. V. P. Wienn in Oestereich [Vienna], Philipp Fiebets, 1694. 4to. Title page in red and black; [ii (preface)], 275 pp., numerous wood engraved illustrations, and wood engraved tailpieces in the text. Contemporary full blind vellum with four green cloth thongs. \$ 1300

= A very good, extremely well-illustrated edition, with close to one engraving to each page. The editor was Anton Ernst Burckhard Von Pirkenstein, also spelled Von Pirckenstein. Only his initials are printed on the title page. The work was republished in 1744. Page 374 is erroneously numbered 384. Old repair to the fore edge of the title page; lower edge shaved, some spotting and light age toning. The two correction leaves to be found after the last numbered leaf are lacking, as often. Otherwise a very good, complete copy of this rare edition.

[32] **Faujas de Saint-Fond, B.**

Natuurlijke historie van den St. Pieters Berg bij Maastricht door B. Faujas Saint Fond uit het Fransch door J. D. Pasteur. Amsterdam, J. Allart, 1802-[1804]. Tall 8vo (22.0 x 12.7 cm). Title page with nice engraved vignette showing excavation results; two engraved, folded maps, 52 mostly folded engraved plates. Contemporary half calf over speckled boards. Spine with five raised bands, compartments with fine, stippled borders and dark green morocco label with gilt title. \$ 1200

= Rare first Dutch edition of this important book on fossils found in the St. Pietersberg near Maastricht in the Netherlands. The plates show fossils, including echinoderms, molluscs, and brachiopods, as well as large vertebrates. The first plates depict the caves of this Dutch mountain, best

known for the discovery of the first *Mosasaurus*, a gigantic Cretaceous marine lizard, which is extensively described and figured. Large plates of the extant Ganges-crocodile in a historic landscape with hunters and the Nile-crocodile in a fine landscape depicting the river and its surroundings have been added for comparative reasons. Maastricht gave name to the Maastrichtien, the last stage of the Cretaceous period, in which all dinosaurs, all ammonites, the mosasauriers, and many more animal groups became extinct. The translator and editor was the Dutch politician, writer, playwright, translator and zoologist Jan David Pasteur (1753-1804), also known for his "*Beknopte natuurlijke historie der zoogende dieren*" ("*Concise natural history of mammals*") in three volumes. Some damp staining, mostly to the endpapers. The title page, and most plates clean. Small date stamp in title page top margin, marginal ink annotation on a few plates, otherwise a very good, complete copy. Nissen ZBI, 6586a; Ward & Carozzi, 784 (French edition).

[33] **Fischer de Waldheim, [J.] G. & E. [von] Eversmann**
Entomographie de la Russie. Tome V. *Lepidoptères de la Russie*. I. *Nymphalides*. Moscow, Société Imperiale des Naturalistes, 1851. 4to. Half title, title page, dedication page; ii, 151 pp., 16 finely engraved plates, all hand-coloured and occasionally heightened with Gum Arabic. Original printed wrappers. \$ 2700

= A very rare and beautiful work by Johann Gotthelf Fischer de Waldheim (1771-1853), who studied medicine in Leipzig, then travelled to Paris with his friend Alexander von Humboldt where he studied under Cuvier. In 1804 he became professor of natural history at Moscow University. One year later he founded the famous "*Société Impériale des Naturalistes de Moscou*". Fischer's main interests were palaeontology and entomology. His entomological interest culminated in his five-volume overview of insects from the Russian empire: "*Entomographia Imperii Rossici*". It is one of the rarest, best-illustrated and most sought-after works on Russian insects. This rare, late section was jointly written with the German entomologist Eduard von Eversmann (1794-1860) who, at the time, was professor of zoology in Kasan. It deals with colourful *Macrolepidoptera* (*Argynnis*, *Melitaea*, *Vanessa*, *Limenitis*, etc.). Handwritten, signed dedication by De Waldheim in the front wrapper top margin. Text uncut. Some toning to a few text leaves, slight bump to lower inner corner. The plates are stunningly coloured and absolutely clean. A very good copy. Hagen I, p. 235; Horn-Schenkling, 6146, 6632; Junk Rara, 78; Nissen ZBI, 1377.

[34] **Frobenius, L.**

Die Masken und Geheimbünde Afrikas. Halle, Kaiserliche Leopoldinisch-Carolinische Deutsche Akademie der Naturforscher, 1899. Large 4to. 278 pp., 32 text figures, 14 plates (nine double-sized, five in chromolithography). Original printed boards. \$ 875

= A finely illustrated and rare work as already noted in Kainbacher, by the German ethnographic writer and anthropologist Leo Viktor Frobenius (1873-1938). The title translates as "*The masks and secret societies of Africa*", and the work contains a great deal of new information on these subjects and their relationships. "Frobenius' researches were always aimed at comprehending the spiritual center of a culture, from which its impulses proceed and all actions of the culture are controlled. He called this spiritual center the *paideuma*, the soul of the culture, which permeates man and gives his action a direction and goal. Every movement and every expression of a culture, even the simple implements of daily use, are related to the spiritual center and bear the stamp of the particular *paideuma*." ("*Frobenius, Leo*." *International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences*, 1968). Strangely, Frobenius did not travel to Africa until 1904. Small old stamp on front board, boards lightly soiled, otherwise clean. Kainbacher, p. 127.

[35] **Gorski, J.**

Commentariorum artis dialecticae. Libri decem. Lipsiae [Leipzig], Voegel, [1563]. Small, thick 4to (15.2 x 10.0 x 5.5 cm). 1,015, [vi] pp., one larger, folded printed chart. Contemporary full calf. Spine with five raised bands, compartments with gilt vignettes; boards with elaborate tooling, gilt-stamping, and brass clasps. \$ 2400

= An important early treatise on the art of dialectics, written by the Polish theologian, filologist, humanist, and rector of the Academy of Krakow, Jakob, or Jacob, Górski (Jacobus Gorscius, ca. 1525-1595). "Górski was an early Polish representative of Stoicism. He wrote a famous Dialectic (1563) and many works in grammar, rhetoric, theology and sociology. A professor at Kraków University, he was an erudite man whose Dialectic gives evidence of extensive acquaintance with new currents and authors, but he was more erudite than independent as a thinker. He tended to eclecticism and sought to reconcile the Stoics with Aristotle" (Wikipedia). Rare. OCLC records less than ten copies outside Poland, and none outside northern Europe. We have found no auction records during the last 50 years. Binding rubbed, corners more so. Clasps wanting. A tear in the folded chart, otherwise internally a very good, clean copy.

[36] **Guichard, E.**

Die Harmonie der Farben. 1300 Zusammenstellungen von Farbenverbindungen für Kunstindustrie, für dekorative Zimmerausstattungen, Kostüme und Toilette. Von E. Guichard, Fr. Präsident der Union des Beaux-Arts in Paris. Autorisierte Deutsche Ausgabe, mit deutschem Text von Dr. G. Krebs. Frankfurt (am Main), Wilhelm Rommel, 1882. Folio (36.5 x 27.5 cm). Title page, [vi] pp. (introduction and postscript); one leaf with drophead title and introduction to the plates (verso blank); two loose sheets (one with yellow paper, containing "Erläuternde Bemerkungen" (clarifying remarks, with two examples), and "Erklärung einiger Ausdrücke" (glossary); and 166 loose plates, many with elaborate captions, of which 165 in chromolithography, or pochoir, some heightened with silver or gold, and one being a four-leaved printed sheet). Original cloth portfolio; front board embossed with gilt floral; patterned borders, simple black borders and gilt title. Inner covers with early Art Nouveau like printed floral pattern. \$ 2500

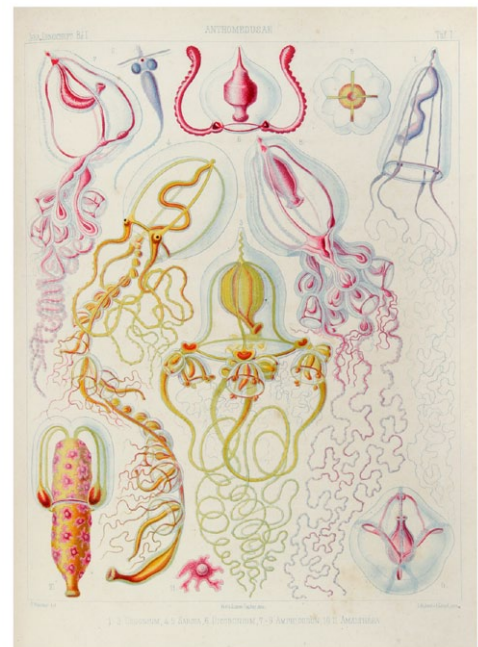


= The German edition of an originally French work (1880, with fewer plates) on the harmony of colours, and their practical use. Both editions are very rare, with currently no copies available on the internet. The plates show colour schemes for multi-coloured carpets, wallpapers, women's clothing, etc., as well as schematic compositions of harmo-

nious colour combinations; each leaf with five bands of hand-coloured sheets, mounted. The text explains how and why harmony in colours can be created. One section, with a separate introduction-leaf shows examples of printed text on different, brightly coloured sheets (plates 65-72; and 66bis-71bis). According to the title page, this work contains 150 coloured plates and 16 additional "free" plates showing the use of colours in signals, etc. Some wear to the portfolio; a few plates with some light spotting, the last plate more foxed, otherwise a very good copy, complete, and with all the colouring bright and fresh.

[37] **Haeckel, E.**

Das System der Medusen. Erster Theil einer Monographie der Medusen. Jena, Gustav Fischer, 1879. Very large 4to (37.2 x 27.9 cm). Two title pages, x, 360 pp., 20 lithographed (either chromolithographs or tinted) plates with explanatory text leaves. Contemporary pebbled half calf over pebbled cloth. Boards with ruled gilt lines; spine with five raised bands; compartments with elaborate gilt floral vignettes, and two morocco labels with gilt title. Marbled endpapers. Top edge gilt. \$ 1100



= First of two monographs, each with 20 plates, which are among the rarest of Ernst Haeckel's works. The plates are an early example of the detailed, scientifically accurate, yet romantic and decorative style of Haeckel, that made him, perhaps unwillingly, a founder of the Jugendstil or Art Nouveau style. Published as the *Denkschriften der Medicinisch-Naturwissenschaftliche Gesellschaft zu Jena*. Small chip to one top margin, stamp on front free endpaper verso and first blank recto, otherwise (title pages, text and plates) clean. Nissen ZBI, 1785.

[38] **Haeckel, E.**

Report on the scientific results of the voyage of H.M.S. Challenger during the years 1873-76 under the command of captain George S. Nares, R.N., F.R.S. and captain Frank Tourle Thomson, R.N. prepared under the superintendence of the late Sir. C. Wyville Thomson, Knt., F.R.S., &c. and now of John Murray. Zoology. Volume IV. Report on the deep-sea medusae dredged by H.M.S. Challenger during the years 1873-76. London, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1882. Large 4to. cv, 154 pp., 32 lithographed plates (mostly chromolithography) with explanatory text leaves, 16 wood-engravings in the text. Original green cloth boards with gilt title on the spine. \$ 1600

= From the famous series, "The zoology of the Challenger Expedition", volume IV, part XII. Written and illustrated by Ernst Haeckel who, with his fine drawings of invertebrates, inspired the Jugendstil and Art Nouveau movement. Since the Challenger voyage was the first serious deep water expedition, the work contains numerous new species. Rebacked with the original spine cover laid down. In this volume we also find the obituary and list of publications of Sir Charles Wyville-Thomson, chief promoter of the Challenger expedition, and two other contributions: one on the anatomy of the petrels by W. Forbes, and the other by W. Theel on the Holothuria (sea cucumbers) collected by the expedition. The latter with 46 fine lithographed plates. Library label on the front pastedown. Half-title foxed, marginal dampstain to a few plates, otherwise clean. Rare, especially when complete, and far superior to the later reprint. Nissen ZBI, 4754.

[39] **Hahn, O. and L. Meitner and F. Strassmann**

Ueber die künstliche Umwandlung des Urans durch Neutronen I-II. [AND] 10 other original papers describing the experiments leading to the first successful nuclear fission. Berlin, Julius Springer, 1935-1939. In three volumes. 4to. Uniform black half calf over grey cloth boards. Gilt title and vignette on the spines. \$ 1100

= First editions of 12 original papers describing the experiments leading to the first successful nuclear fission. As follows: (1-2) Über die künstliche Umwandlung des Urans durch Neutronen (23: 37-38; 23: 230-231). (AND 3) Die künstliche Umwandlung des Thoriums durch Neutronen: Bildung der bisher fehlenden radioaktiven $4n+1$ -Reihe (23: 320); (4) Einige weitere Bemerkungen über die künstliche Umwandlungsprodukte beim Uran (23: 544-545); (5) Ein neues langlebiges Umwandlungsprodukt in den Trans-Uranreihen (26: 475); (6) Über die Entstehung von Radiumisotopen aus Uran durch Bestrahlen mit schnellen und verlangsamten Neutronen (26: 755-756); (7) Über den Nachweis und das Verhalten der bei der Bestrahlung des Urans mittels Neutronen entstehenden Erdalkalimetalle (27: 11-15); (8) Nachweis der Entstehung aktiver Bariumisotopen aus Uran und Thorium durch Neutronenbestrahlung; Nachweis weiterer aktiver Bruchstücke bei der Uranspaltung (27: 89-95); (9) Ueber die Bruchstücke beim Zerplatzen des Urans (27: 163-164); (10) Zur Frage nach der Existenz der Trans-Urane (27: 451-453); (11) Weitere Spaltprodukte aus der Bestrahlung des Urans mit Neutronen (27: 529-534); (12) Über einige Bruchstücke beim Zerplatzen des Thoriums (27: 544-547). All published in 'Die Naturwissenschaften' volumes 23, 26, and 27. All three volumes are from the library of the Amsterdam Zoo. One title page with erased stamp, one other with a small blindstamp. A few pages with some very light spots, boards with light rubbing, otherwise a very good and clean set.

[40] **Hammer-Purgstall, J. von**

Falknerklee, bestehend in drey ungedruckten Werken über die Falknerey nämlich: das ist: das Falkenbuch (aus der Ambrosiana zu Mailand); Die Habichtslehre (Hofbibl. zu Wien); Kaiser Maximilians Handschrift über die Falknerey (Idem). Aus dem Türkischen und Griechischen verdeutsch und in Text und Übersetzung herausgegeben. Pesth, C. A. Hartleben, 1840. Large 8vo. 3 ll., xxxii, 115 pp., 49 ll., one engraved frontispiece and original blue printed wrappers with three similar woodcuts of a falcon, bound in later half calf with marbled boards and new marbled endpapers. Spine with five raised bands and gilt title. \$ 3900

= A rare and important work. Schwerdt: "A book particularly important to lovers of falconry, its origin and history". Only 300 copies printed. The Turkish and Greek texts of the above-mentioned works are shown with German translations, and an introduction of 32 pp. with a short list of



works relating to Falconry known to the editor. The name Falknerklee or Falconer's Trefoil, was evidently bestowed in allusion to the three works in one volume, like three leaves on one stem. It also includes 49 ll. of original Arabic text on falconry (partly uncut) and three in Greek. We assume that these three parts were printed and translated for the first time in this edition. Some pencil notes on the inner boards with dates from the life of Hammer-Purgstall, a famous Austrian orientalist and some notes on p. 80. Added: a copy of a later manuscript called "Alphabetisches Register zu BAZ- Name. Uebersetzung J. Hammer-Purgstall" in matching half calf over marbled boards, with 24 interleaved pages. Thus forming a unique set. Light foxing throughout, as usual. Includes the original pictorial wrappers in good condition; unusual for a bound copy. A very good copy. Harting 112; Schwerdt, 228.

[41] **Hofmann, F. W.**

Landwirtschaftliche Tafeln. X. Seidenraupenzucht. Zusammengestellt und beschrieben von Franz Wilhelm Hofmann, Wirthschaftsrath. Wien, Anton Hartinger & Sohn, 1867. Very large, oblong folded, chromolithographed sheet (58.7 x 71.3 cm) in printed pocket (20.5 x 12 cm). \$ 225

= A very large, instructive and decorative plate, with ample descriptive text, on silk farming (sericulture). The centre is an illustration of silk cocoon storage, around which other chromolithographed images of various silk worms (actually moths), the mulberry leaves on which silkworm larvae are fed, and their maintenance, etc., etc., are grouped. The author also wrote a work on bee culture, "Die Bienenzucht mit Rücksicht auf die Ergebnisse der neuesten Forschungen in allen Betriebsarten" (1854), and other works on agriculture, for instance "Kurzgefaßte Lehre der Landwirthschaft in Fragen und Antworten" (1851). A short tear in one fold, otherwise a very good unmarked copy. Very rare.

[42] **Hohe, F.**

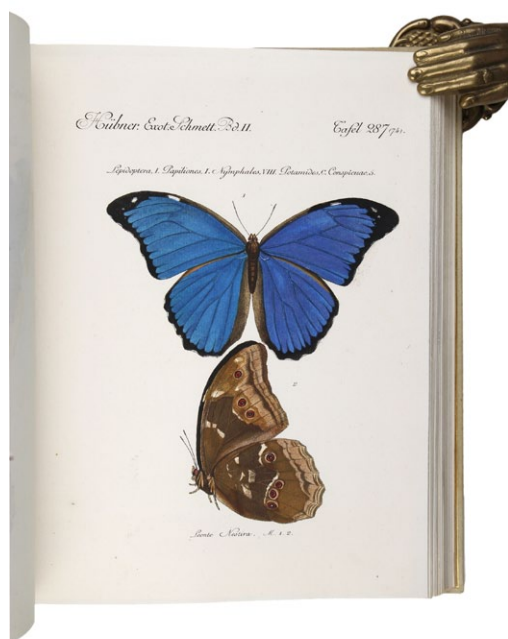
Der Begleiter. Wissenschaftliche Tabellen und Notizen mit vier kolorirten Karten. Eine Gedächtnishilfe für Jedermann. München, Friedrich Hohe, 1857. Small 8vo. (12.3 x 9.3 cm). viii, 240. Original ruled half cloth over pebbled boards. Gilt title on the spine. \$ 490

= A peculiar pocket-sized compendium on geographical-geological topics as diverse as human migration, volcanology, and the solar system. Each with a double-sized hand-coloured plate. The fourth plate is a map of the Earth, and its highest mountains. It also includes timelines and short

biographies of historical rulers, philosophers, scientist, etc., and tables with the principle properties of planets, moons and planetoids, weights and measures, demographic data and much more. The author is the German painter Friedrich Hohe (1802-1870) "Born in Bayreuth, Bavaria, in 1802, his first painting teacher was his father, who was himself a painter. In 1820 he entered the Royal Academy of Fine Arts, Munich (also known as the Munich Academy). Thereafter, from 1823 till near the end of his life, he devoted himself to lithography. In 1826 Hohe visited Italy with landscape painter Carl Rottmann. Two years later, he undertook publication of the Leuchtenberg Gallery (1831), and subsequently collaborated with Hanfstängl in the production of the Dresden Gallery (1864-1869). Late in life, Hohe attempted landscape painting but was not very successful in it." (Wikipedia). Boards slightly rubbed Inscription, in an old hand, on the front pastedown, otherwise very good, clean. Rare. Benezit 4, p. 732.

[43] **Hübner, J.**

Sammlung exotischer Schmetterlinge. Band I-III. Brussels, P. Wytman and W. Kirby, 1894-1913. Three volumes in three, 4to. 172 pp. and 447 beautifully hand-coloured plates of exotic tropical butterflies. Uniform vellum gilt bindings with gilt top edges, and spines with five raised bands, gilt-bordered compartments and gilt titles. Signed by Hans Zieher, in three matching slipcases. \$ 2900



= The hand-coloured (!) facsimile edition of Hübner's rare and important 1806-1813 first edition. Nissen informs us "Seine von ihm selbst gestochenen und bemalten Kupfertafeln sind in der Exaktheit und künstlerischen Geschlossenheit nahezu vollendet". This rare facsimile is delicately and beautifully hand-coloured, very unusual for the 20th century. Nissen does not mention the method of colouring. Wytman and Kirby republished it in three editions; French, English, and German (this set) - all in very small print runs. It is a great classic of Lepidoptera but this set is not complete, as nearly always. The (projected) total should be 663 plates. The first volume is complete in terms of plates; volume 2 lacks ten plates (258, 259, 268, 269, 310, 337-340, 350), and both volumes do not include the few text pages. In volume 3 only the plates up to 458 (of 491) are present but this volume has its additional text, by Kirby, complete with 172 pages. The binder has inserted blank leaves to be replaced, eventually, by the missing plates. A few plates with one or two spots, otherwise in mint condition. Horn-Schenkling, p. 385; Nissen ZBI, 2040, 2041.

[44] **Humblot**

Water colour manuscript of French pear varieties. [Pomology] Unpublished, ca. 1871. Oblong folio (25.5 x 31.5 cm). 29 plates (1-26; 10bis; 16bis; 24bis), each with two or more original water colours and handwritten caption, for a total of 135 images. Original paper-covered boards, with a water colour drawing of a pear mounted on the front board. \$ 4500

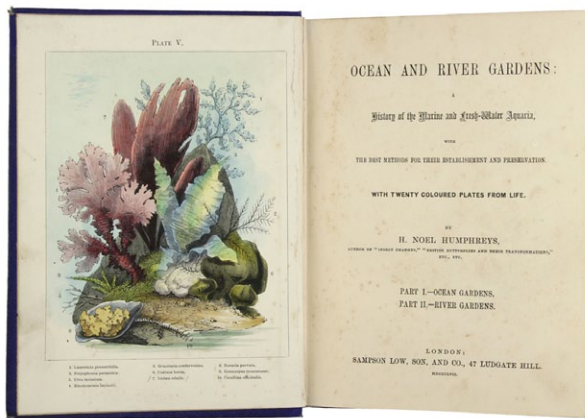


= A unique manuscript on pear varieties, including many that have become rare or extinct. The name of the illustrator is not specifically mentioned, but on the first blank, we find the inscription: "Donné à Mr Alexandre par Mr Humblot, ... 3 octobre 1871". Included are such pears as the Ananas, Belle de Bruxelles, Saint Nicolas, Beurré d'Angleterre, Bon Chretien, Doyenné d'Alençon, Doyenne du Comice, etc., etc. The total number of pear varieties is an astonishing 135, of which only three are unidentified, and one with the name in light pencil; apparently an unconfirmed identification. The identity of Mr Alexandre and Mr Humblot could not be established. The Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle in Paris houses botanical material collected by the naturalist and botanist Léon Humblot (1852-1914), but there is no obvious tie between him and pomology. A few marginal annotations by someone who knew his pears. Boards rubbed, first blank detached, marginally frayed and chipped; the plates, however, very good: a few spots, one larger stain on one plate; a few short marginal tears, otherwise clean. A very good and unique item of considerable pomological importance.

[45] **Humphreys, H. N.**

Ocean and river gardens: a history of the marine and fresh-water aquaria, with the best methods for their establishment and preservation. With twenty coloured plates from life. Part I. Ocean gardens. Part II. River gardens. (Complete). London, Sampson Low, Son, 1857. Two parts in one. Small 8vo. Three title pages (general; and, with engraved vignette, to each part), 235 pp. [viii, 112; vii, 108, (iv)]; 20 hand-coloured engraved plates [12; 8]. Publisher's embossed, rich gilt full cloth, with large gilt vignettes on front and rear board, and title on the spine. Yellow endpapers. All edges gilt. \$ 550

= A rare and finely illustrated work, published at the height of the mid-Victorian "aquarium craze", and characterized by the outstanding plates of aquarium life of both salt water and freshwater aquaria. The British polymath Henry Noel Humphreys (1810-1879) was known as an accomplished illustrator (the illustrations are his), naturalist, entomologist, and numismatist. "Humphreys, who studied medieval manuscripts in Italy as a young man, became an accomplished scholar in numerous subjects. In addition to his many entomological (lepidopterological) texts, Humphreys wrote works on ancient Greek and Roman coins, archaeol-



ogy, and the art of writing and printing" (Wikipedia). He also published on medieval illumination and missal paintings. Strangely, his work on aquaria is not mentioned. The freshwater part is in the rear, with pagination and plate numbering starting anew. Plate V of part I acts as frontispiece. The binding is lovely. Provenance: anonymous coat-of-arms pasted on the front free endpaper recto; name of a former author, dated Aug. 1, 1857, on the blank frontispiece verso. A very good copy. Dean I, p. 611; Nissen ZBI, 2055.

[46] **Jäger, G.**

Landwirtschaftliche Tafeln. XI. Künstliche Fischzucht. Zusammengestellt und beschrieben von Dr. Gustav Jäger. Wien, Anton Hartinger & Sohn, 1867. Very large, oblong folded, chromolithographed sheet (58.7 x 71.3 cm) in printed pocket (20.5 x 12 cm). \$ 220

= A very large, instructive and decorative plate, with ample descriptive text, of freshwater fish culture. The centre is an illustration of fish basins; around which other chromolithographed images of fish development, fish predators, piscatorial utensils, etc., etc., are grouped. The author, most probably, is the naturalist, Darwinist, and medical doctor Gustav Eberhard Jäger (1832-1917) whose works include "Das Leben im Wasser und das Aquarium". A few small spots, otherwise a very good unmarked copy. Very rare.

[47] **Jaume Saint-Hilaire, J.H.**

Plantes de la France décrites et peintes d'après nature par M. Jaume Saint-Hilaire. I-IV. Paris, privately published, 1808-1809. Four parts (of ten) in four. Large 8vo. Text and 400 fine chromolithographed plates. Uniform contemporary half calf over marbled boards. Spines richly embossed and with gilt lines, vignettes and title. Marbled edges. \$ 2000

= The rare start of one of the earliest botanical works entirely printed in chromolithography. With about 400 fine plates (of 1000) of beautifully drawn individual plants and accompanying descriptive text leaves. Provenance: "1816. Presented to the Devon and Exeter Institution by Mr S. W. Davke" (Daukes, or Dawkes?). Stamp of the Society on the last plate verso only. Boards rubbed, internally a very good copy. Nissen BBI, 989.

[48] **Jonston, J.**

Historiae naturalis de serpentibus libri duo. Heilbronn, F. J. Eckebrecht, 1758. Folio (37.7 x 22.6 cm). 55, [iii] pp.; 12 engraved plates. Contemporary (original?) paper-covered boards. Short title in script on spine. \$ 2600

= The complete part on snakes and "dragons" of John Jonston's famous "Historiae naturalis". This part, with fine illustrations of real snakes, as well as both a charming and bewildering variety of little dragons has always been one of the most popular parts. Perhaps that is why the German printer and publisher Frank Joseph Eckebrecht fully reprinted this work in 1758. Nine years later he also

reprinted Jonston's book on fishes. 1758, of course is the year in which Linnaeus saw the tenth edition of his Systema Naturae published, a point in time when the existence of real dragons was much in doubt among serious zoologists. This may be the reason for Eckebrecht to shorten the title from the original "Historiae naturalis de serpentibus et draconibus". Linnaeus, however, based some of his new species on Jonston's descriptions and illustrations. Today, this edition, which was printed on much better, thicker paper, is much rarer than the earlier Frankfurt and Amsterdam "thin



paper" editions. Uncut. Plate 8 bound after plate 9, otherwise the binder's instructions are followed. A very good, clean copy. Very rare. Nissen ZBI, 2135 (Amsterdam and Frankfurt editions).

[49] **Knox, R.**

Observations on the anatomy of the duck-billed animal of New South Wales, the Ornithorhynchus paradoxus of naturalists [AND] Observations on the organs of digestion and their appendages, and on the organs of respiration and circulation, in the Ornithorhynchus paradoxus [AND] On the kidneys, urinary bladder, and organs of generation, in the male of the Ornithorhynchus paradoxus. Edinburgh, Adam Black, 1824. 8vo. 15+6+24 pp., three engraved plates. Contemporary quarter calf over marbled boards. Spine with gilt lines and title. Marbled endpapers. Speckled edges. \$ 980

= Three early accounts on the anatomy and morphology of one of Australia's most famous mammals: the duck-billed Platypus, then a still quite mysterious animal, by Robert Knox. The three plates show the "poison gland and duct in the foot" (it is the only poisonous mammal), the "complex clavicle and scapulae", and the "organs of generation in the male". On page 27, Knox remarked "It is well known that the specimens of this very extraordinary animal first brought to Europe were considered by many as impositions. They reached England by vessels which had navigated the Indian seas, a circumstance in itself sufficient to rouse the suspicions of the scientific naturalist, aware of the monstrous impostures which the artful Chinese had so frequently practised on European adventurers...". Contained in volume 5(1) of the 'Memoirs of the Wernerian Natural History Society', together with several unrelated papers, as well as Knox' two accounts "of the foramen centrale of the retina, generally

called the "Foramen of Soemmering", as seen in the eyes of certain reptiles", with a fine plate. Boards extremities somewhat rubbed and worn; old stamp on title page. A few marginalia in the index (not in Knox's paper). A very good copy. Rare. Not in Ferguson.

The rare start of this very important scientific periodical, including a previously unrecorded state of Leibniz's most important work

[50] **Leibniz, G. W. & J. Bernoulli & others**

Acta Eruditorum, volumes 1-12. Including the "Nova methodus pro maximis et minimis, itemque tangentibus, quae nec fractas nec irrationales quantitates moratur et singulare pro illis calculi genus" and "De Geometria recondita et Analysis Indivisibilium atque infinitorum" [Leibniz]. Lipsiae [Leipzig], J. Gross & J. F. Gleditsch, 1682-1692. Twelve volumes in seven. 4to (20.0 x 16.0 cm). Over 7,150 pp., 162 (of 164) engraved plates of which many are large, folded, numerous text engravings. Original half vellum over speckled boards (1684), or full vellum (all other volumes). Near uniform script title on the spines. Edges red.

\$ 27,000



= The Acta Eruditorum (Reports of scholars) was the first scientific journal of the German world. Arguably the most important scientific journal of its time, with all the major discoveries in physics, chemistry, mathematics, astronomy, biology medicine and history, it was widely read throughout the scientific world, being written in Latin. The Acta eruditorum was founded in Leipzig in 1682 (the present set thus is the rare start, including the first volume). Founders and first editors were Otto Mencke, and Gottfried Leibniz. Like the English 'Philosophical Transactions' and the French 'Journal des Savants', the 'Acta Eruditorum' contained excerpts from new writings (often letters, circulating among scientists), reviews, and original contributions. Some of the foremost scientists of their time made regular contributions. In particular Leibniz, and Jakob and Johan Bernoulli, published their important mathematical contributions in here. Leibniz published 36 articles in these volumes of the Acta Eruditorum, perhaps the most important being his work on integral calculus "De Geometria recondita et Analysis Indivisibilium atque infinitorum,..." in 1686, described in more detail below. The 1684 volume contains Leibniz's famous article on differential calculus in an exceedingly rare, unrecorded state. Dibner: "First printing of this epochal work. (...) Fifteen years after Newton's first work in fluxions and nine after his own independent discovery, Leibnitz published the above, his first announcement of the differential calculus". It is now known that four distinct issues exist, and this issue was unrecorded until recent. In the Norman copy, page 467 is in an uncorrected setting (known as the first state), with quite a few printing errors in the mathematical formula. In the copy described in Dibner's "Heralds of Science" (previously recognized

as a first issue), the page is entirely reset, with corrections, but was recorded as the second 'state' or 'issue'. Our copy is similar to the Norman copy, with page 467 in an uncorrected state and can therefore not be a late issue. Interestingly, in our copy the plate next to page 467 differs from both Norman and Dibner: the letters "M. Oct" are printed at the top of the sheet underneath the plate number. It is still unclear which one is the true first. It is, however, certainly possible that this is the true first issue, we can think of little reason to add "M. Oct" to the plate in a later stadium. All plates in the 1684 volume have the month added, no other copies with this feature have been found. The 1684 volume in a very good copy in unusually crisp and clean condition, and in an attractive contemporary binding. In volume 5 (1686) Leibniz introduces his important integral calculus in "De geometria recondita et analysis indivisibilium atque infinitorum". Apart from these most famous articles by Leibniz, there are dozens of other articles by Leibniz and also by other famous scientists like the Bernoullis and Huygens. The articles and plates in this set illustrate the progress of science in many fields of knowledge: not only mathematics, but also human anatomy, natural history, alchemistry, astronomy, botany, mining, and archaeology, to name just a few. Of particular interest is the first description of a steam engine, by the French mathematician and inventor, Denis Papin (1647-1712) in the 1690 volume (pp. 410-41, and a plate). Two plates, 1688, plate X (to another Papin paper), and 1689 plate XV (to Valvasor's publication on the Cerškiško jezero lake) lacking. Old library stamp on verso of title pages, removed paste on front pastedown. Some light uniform age toning as usual for this sort of paper and a few pages browned. In the 1686 volume the September issue has a red wine stain covering various parts of text, but not effecting readability. The fine plate of Saturn and its moons is unaffected. A paper repair with loss of a few letters in the 1686 volume, pp. 325-326 (review of a German language thesis). The years 1692-1693 without preliminary (dedication) pages, most probably not issued. The years 1682-1683, 1686-1687, 1688-1699, 1690-1691, and 1692-1693 bound paired; 1684, and 1685 bound separately. All volumes with an old library stamp on the verso of the title pages. Overall this is a very good set in unusually crisp and clean condition and in attractive original bindings. Norman 1326; Dibner, Heralds of science 109; Ravier, Biblio. de Leibnitz 84-96, 101-104 and 195-214; PMM, 160.

[51] **Lesser, F. C.**

Lithotheologie, das ist: natürliche Historie und geistliche Betrachtung derer Steine, also abgefaßt, daß daraus die Allmacht, Weißheit, Güte und Gerechtigkeit des grossen Schöpfers gezeugt wird, anbey viel Sprüche der heiligen Schrift erkläret, und die Menschen allesamt zur Bewunderung, Liebe und Dienste des grossen Gottes ermuntert werden. Zum Druck befördert und mit einer Vorrede begleitet von Johann. Alberto Fabricio. Hamburg, Christian Wilhelm Brandt, 1735. Thick, small 8vo (16.9 x 9.8 cm). xlviii, 1300, [lvi] pp., 19 engraved figures on ten folded plates. Later marbled paper covered boards with hand-written paper label on the spine. Edges red. \$ 1200 = Rare first edition of a work by the German theologian and naturalist Friedrich Christian Lesser (1692-1754). He was a member of the German Academy of natural history, Leopoldina, and wrote several works on the revelation of God in natural history phenomena, for instance in insects 'Insecto-Theologica' (1740), and shells "Testaceo-Theologica" (1756). This earlier, mineralogical work, however, is much rarer: outside Germany fewer than five libraries possess this edition. Boards rubbed, spine rebacked with much of the old paper cover preserved, some age-toning but generally a good copy without library marks, annotations, or foxing. Ward & Carozzi, 1381 (second, 1751 ed.).

[52] **Lesson, R. P.**

Histoire naturelle de Buffon. Mammifères. Oiseaux. [Atlas]. Paris, Pourrat Frères, [?1833-1834]. In three volumes. 8vo. Two title pages, two frontispiece portraits, 327 plates on 325 sheets. Uniform early 19th century embossed calf. Spines rich gilt with floral vignettes, and titles. Gilt monogram on front boards. Marbled endpapers. \$ 3000

= These sets of fine, hand-coloured plates form part of Lesson's edition of the "Buffon". "Buffon" in this case is a noun, meaning: book on zoology (in the first half of the 19th century the great majority of French natural history works were modelled after, or based on the works of Buffon, and it was almost obligatory to mention his name in the book title). René Primevère Lesson (1794-1849), who had already published some of the finest illustrated books on birds, starts this edition by closely following Buffon's 18th century original. It is characterized by a superior rendering of the plates, with Prêtre, Traviés and Oudart (arguably among the best natural history illustrators of the 19th century) as principal artists. Following the classic Buffon plates are many new plates. These are from the "Complément ou histoire naturelle des animaux rares découvertes par les naturalistes et les voyageurs depuis la mort de Buffon", including quite a number of Australian mammals and birds, as well as the New Zealand kiwi. Nissen (697), with a query, lists 200 plates, and lists the slightly later edition published by Pourrat and Roret as having 206 plates, viz. 58 mammals and 148 birds. This copy, however, has 128 mammal plates on 126 sheets, and 199 bird plates, far more than in either the "Oeuvres complètes", or the "Complément", which, according to Nissen (2462), should have 122 plates (1828-1830 ed.), or 181 plates (1838-1841 ed.). Given the contemporary bindings and the similar style, this is an unrecorded edition, rather than a mixed edition. Not counted in our total are portraits of Buffon and Lesson, three folded maps of the (then known) world, and plain plates of a furnace, a telescope, a burning glass, and a map of the Auvergne, as well as three plain plates of sperm, and two hand-coloured plates of humans, which were all in imitation of the original Buffon edition. Plate numbering is erratic, and often absent. For instance, in the Mammalia section there are 27 numbers used twice, and seven numbers used three times, 16 plates without a number, and six bis plates. In the mammals, 43 plates have no number, while 27 numbers remained unused. Initials of J.V. on tails of spines and the same initials embossed in gilt on front panels. We strongly believe this to be the naturalist Jules Verraux, who worked as "naturaliste voyageur" for



the Museum national d'Histoire naturelle in Paris. He travelled to South Africa and Asia to collect specimens. He is considered one of the greatest ornithologists of his time, and many birds, including an eagle, have been named after him by zoologists such as Lesson, Bonaparte, and Grandidier. Three plates in duplicate (second copies not counted). A few plates toned or spotted, the Auvergne-map torn with about a quarter missing, the title pages of oiseaux and mammifères interchanged, otherwise a very good set of what possibly is a very rare edition. Compare Nissen ZBI, 697; 2462.

An exceptionally fine copy of one of Linnaeus' rarest and best illustrated works

[53] **Linnaeus, C.**

Museum Tessinianum, opera illustrissimi comitis, Dom. Car. Gust. Tessin, Regis Regnique Sviogothici Senatoris... Hans excellence, Riks-Rådets &c. Herr. Gr. Carl. Gust. Tessins Naturalie-Samling. Holmiae, Laurentius Salvius, 1753. Tall folio (41.3 x 25.1 cm). Title page with finely engraved armorial vignette by I. [=J.] E. Rehn; [vi] (double column introduction with engraved headpiece and two engraved initials); 123, ix pp.; 12 engraved plates showing naturalia including shells, fossils, corals, a trilobite, etc. Contemporary full mottled calf. Boards with gilt floral borders and dentelles. Spine with six raised bands; compartments rich gilt with floral patterns and red morocco label with gilt title. Marbled edges. \$ 11,000



= The description of the rich naturalia collection of the Swedish ambassador, member of parliament, Marshal of the Riksdag, and member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences, Count Carl Gustav Tessin (1695-1770). It is one of the few illustrated non-botanical works by Linnaeus. Linnaeus's name is not on the title, but in the preface by Count Tessin himself, the work is credited to him. Count Tessin was "...one of the most brilliant personages of his day, and the most prominent representative of French culture in Sweden. He was also a fine orator....", and "He was elected a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in 1741." (Wikipedia). His collection of natural history curiosities was one of the largest in the world. The lavish illustrations, rare for a work by Linnaeus, underscore the importance of the collection. Several new taxa were described by Linnaeus on the basis of material in the Tessin collection. The descriptions appear in double columns, one in Swedish, the other in Latin. The armorial vignette on the title page is by the famous Swedish architect, sculptor and engraver Jean Eric Rehn (1717-1793). Small, armorial bookplate, with three cedars, of the Swedish lieutenant and politician Baron [Carl] Emanuel Cederström (1804-1875) on the front pastedown. Sederström was the father of the well-known Swedish painter, Gustaf Cederström (1845-1933). Some skillful repairs to the hinges. An excellent copy with very wide margins. Rare, especially in this state. Soulsby, 1081; Nissen ZBI, 2521; Ward & Carozzi, 2160.

The base of the artist's fine etchings and hilarious cartoons

[54] Lloyd, T.

Trevor Lloyd's sketchbooks of New Zealand. New Zealand, ca. 1925. Folio (35 x 25 cm, and 36 x 33 cm). The first of white paper, with his name handwritten on the second leaf, and (68 groups of) illustrations, mostly on leaf rectos only, a few using both sides of a leaf. The second, largest, of brown paper, with his name written on the front cover. Inserted: one sheet of trace paper with pencil drawing, and 24 leaves with colour pencil sketches of New Zealand landscapes, and people. \$ 7500



= Trevor Lloyd (1863-1937) was a New Zealand artist, illustrator and cartoonist. "...Lloyd was born in Silverdale, Auckland ... [his] work is evocative of the New Zealand bush and his work often contained Maori motifs. Lloyd exhibited with the Auckland Society of Arts in 1883, 1896, 1898, 1899 and 1907 and in 1927 at the New Zealand Academy of Fine Arts. Some examples of his work are available online. Lloyd was employed as an illustrator for New Zealand Illustrated Magazine from November 1901 until its last edition in 1905 (in which he was acknowledged). He also worked as an illustrator for Auckland Weekly News and as a cartoonist for The New Zealand Herald, retiring in 1936 after 34 years" (Wikipedia). The first sketchbook mainly shows a) scenes and people, observed and drawn by Lloyd during a boat trip, perhaps on a ferry; and b) spectacular solitary trees and ferns, in rectangular frames. The latter seems to be one of his favourite subjects: several New Zealand museums and art galleries possess tree etchings in his hand, and at least one of the drawings in this manuscript can be identified as the basis of one of his etchings. The former are not without humour: a harbour scene has, in the margin, the sketch of a surprised looking young girl, captioned "He's drawing in ink". Trevor Lloyd was, after all, also one the country's leading cartoonists. Of his India ink sketches those of landscapes are quite detailed; those of people more sketched -some in pencil. Among the pencilled illustrations is one of a cat sleeping in a man's arm, captioned "the prisoner", which left us to wonder who the prisoner was: the cat, or the man? The second sketchbook contains fine, balanced, crayon illustrations of New Zealand landscapes, and people, many captioned with the name of the location (e.g. Whale Island, in the Bay of Plenty, or Umu-Pura Pura, or a short description of the situation (e.g. "One of our backbones", "A warm day"). On some drawings a white tent is visible, suggesting that Lloyd went on a trip through part of New Zealand's Northern Island. Both sketch books show signs of travel and working in the open air. Thus edges frayed, a few smudges and small holes in some leaves, but generally in good condition. In all, a rich cross-section of Lloyd as an observer and artist. See also: John F. Perry. 'Lloyd, Trevor', from the Dictionary of New Zealand Biography.

[55] MacInnes, D.G.

A study of fossil mammalia from East Africa [original manuscript]. Unpublished [n.d., but ca 1938.] 4to. Original typed manuscript with 336 pp., 143 original photographs in various sizes, and some original drawn maps. Full contemporary dark blue cloth with gilt title on spine. \$ 4500

= A very neat and interesting manuscript by the British mammalogist and palaeontologist Donald Gordon MacInnes who participated in Louis Leakey's famous 1932 and 1935 expeditions in search of fossil hominids. It contains five parts, as follows; Part I: Some Miocene Proboscidea from East Africa; Part II: Some post-Miocene Proboscidea from East Africa; Part III: Rhinocerotidae; Part IV: Some Miocene Anthracotheriidae from East Africa. Part V: Preliminary notes on the remainder of the collection. This includes original photos of fossil bones of the possible hominid precursor Proconsul. Several of these manuscripts, which contain descriptions of new species, were published, but their illustrations were always much smaller. The rear contains a copy of a published paper: "A new genus of fossil deer from the Miocene of Africa", being an offprint dated 27 April 1936, from the "Journal of the Linnean Society - Zoology volume 39(267)". Two photos have been loosely inserted: of a fossil elephant molar, and one of a group of people standing on the stairs of the City Council building in Nairobi. This could be from the first Pan-African Congress of Prehistory, organized by Leakey in 1947. A key archaeological outcome of the 1st Congress, for example, was the first agreement to standardise the use of Stone Age terminology across all parts of Africa. While 'Prehistoric Archaeology' has been a primary focus of all congresses, the mixture of disciplines represented at the 1st Congress has given the organisation a decidedly multi-disciplinary heritage that continues to this day. As J. Desmond Clark noted in his address to the 8th Congress: "Before 1947, archaeologists in Africa worked usually in watertight compartments; immense distance often separated one lone worker from another and they rarely, if ever, met. The 1947 Congress was significant in that, for the first time, it brought together prehistorians, palaeontologists and geologists from one end of the continent to the other and it served to provide a forum for the exchange of information and ideas." (<http://www.panafprehistory.org/en/static/history>).



[56] **Meo, B.**

Fleurs et photographies de Terre Sainte. Jérusalem, Boulos Meo, [N.D. (ca. 1900)]. Oblong folio (29.2 x 40.6 cm). Bevelled, polished olive wood panels with carved vignette and wooden inlays. Later red morocco spine with gilt title. \$ 1750

= The work consists of thick boards with, mounted, and captioned large full colour photos (sheet size 30.4 x 23.0 cm, actual photo size 25 x 18 cm) of towns and other places in the Holy Land, and still lifes of real, dried, flowers from nearby localities. The colours of the flowers are beautifully



preserved. The photos show Jaffa, Jeruzalem, Bethlehem, and many other places. This is a very rare, large size copy of a work published in various editions by Boulos Meo. "a family of Italian origin that came to the Holy Land with the Crusades. Boulos Meo opened a shop near the Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem in 1872, supplying souvenirs, photographs and postcards to an ever-increasing number of tourists. Books, pairing photographs of sacred places with collages of dried flowers from the sites on the facing pages, were popular in the late 19th century. Bound in olive wood, a material often used by the local craftsmen to make mementos, the albums combined views of the Holy Land with tangible elements of the earth. The Boulos Meo business later served as a cafe and a source for antiquities and Persian rugs, remaining open until 1994." (The Alexander Museum of Postal History and Philately: alexandercollection.org). With a large, handwritten dedication to Sir Reginald Wingate Pascha, dated 3 juin 1818. "Sir Francis Reginald Wingate, 1st Baronet GCB, GCVO, GBE, KCMG, DSO, TD (1861-1953) was a British general and administrator in Egypt and the Sudan" (Wikipedia). Some wear to the panels with the inlay partly perished; some light foxing, but usually clean. A very good copy, with an interesting provenance. This edition should not be confused with the usually later editions, which also have olive wood panels and dried flowers, but measure only 11 by 17 cm, or even smaller, and are with or without photographs. This copy is of a very unusual, sumptuous size and we could not trace any other copy in the market.

[57] **Mille, M. et al.**

Contrôle des Chemins de Fer. Ligne de Paris à Brest. Réseau d'Orléans. Profil géologique suivant le tracé du chemin de fer dressé sur les indications de M.M. Triger

et Delesse. Notice par M. Mille ingénieur en Chef des Ponts et Chaussées 1867. Paris, Jules Bonaventure, 1866-1867. In four parts. 4to. Title-page, 9 pp. (text volume); one folded, chromolithographed profile (31.0 x 99.8 cm), titled: "Coupe des huillères de Chalonnès d'après les travaux des ingénieurs de la mine"; one very long folded profile (31 x 957 cm, including title and legend) titled: "Section de Paris à Angers par Vendôme et Tours"; a second very long folded chromolithographed profile (31 x 1147 [!] cm), title: "Section de Angers à Brest par Nantes et Chateaulin". All four contained in a blindstamped cloth portfolio with gilt title on the spine and top board. \$ 1250

= The amazingly long profile runs from Paris to Brest, at the western tip of Brittany, in a scale of 1:40.000. Total length of the sheets is some 22 meters, all printed and coloured in fine detail. In fact the profile is even longer, as some additional profile sections are printed below the main sequence. The surface topography is shown, including hills and valleys, and the places were towns are situated, as well as the occasional chateau, wind mill, river, etc., all subterranean geological layers with their names (each coloured differently), and all relevant coordinates and topographical names. This is the work of engineers of the French "Corps des ingénieurs des ponts et chaussées", founded in 1716, and who have been responsible for all road, bridge, and railroad development in France ever since. A massive and wonderful work. Rare. Neither in Brunet nor in Ward and Carozzi.

[58] **[Mollusca]**

[Manuscript in neat handwriting] Invertebrata 2d Division Unpublished, no date but ca. 1834. Square 4to. [xvii], 88 pp., with handwritten text. Mid 19th century half calf over embossed linen boards. Spine with gilt lines; boards with an elaborate pattern of flowers and a peacock. Marbled edges. \$ 750

= A peculiar manuscript, amassing the various descriptions of the Mollusca, in an altered, condensed form, from Griffith and Pidgeon's translated edition of Cuvier's 'The animal kingdom, arranged according to its organization' (1834). Partly it agrees, verbatim, with another Cuvier translation, 'The book of nature: embracing a condensed survey of the animal kingdom', a work published anonymously in Philadelphia (also in 1834), and with H. McMurtrie's 'abridged version, for the use of students' of Cuvier's influential work (also 1834). Some parts, may have been arranged after other works. 1834 seems to be a breakthrough year for Cuvier's (and Lamarck's) system of genera in Great Britain, the last stronghold of the overly simple Linnaean system. A very neatly written and easily readable text in an unusually nice binding. Nissen ZBI, 1015 (Griffith & Pigeon).

[59] **Müller, F.**

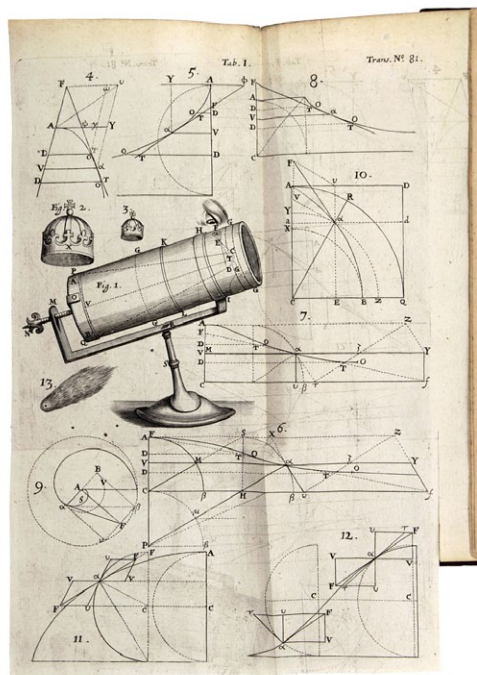
Landwirtschaftliche Tafeln. XXIII-XXIV. Pferdezzucht. I-II. Zusammengestellt und beschrieben von Professor F. Müller. Wien, Anton Hartinger & Sohn, 1871. Two very large, oblong folded, chromithographed sheets (58.7 x 71.3 cm each), in two uniform printed pockets (20.5 x 12 cm each). \$ 500

= Two very large, instructive and decorative plates, with ample descriptive text, on horses and their treatement and use. In each plate, the centre is a romantic illustration of living horses (a mare with her foal) in full colour; grouped around it are other chromolithographed images of the horses anatomy, various horse shoes, the development of horse's teeth through age (part I), and different horse races (part II). A few small spots, otherwise a very good, unmarked set. Very rare.

A very important volume of the Philosophical Transactions, including Newton on his telescope, his theory of light and more

[60] Newton, I.

Rare collection of published letters by Isaac Newton on his theory of light, and on Newton's telescope. (Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, volume 7.) London, John Martyn, 1672-1673. 4to. This is a collection of all original issues forming the true first edition of volume 7 of the "Philosophical Transactions" (issues 81-91), including a general title page for the entire volume. These issues comprise pages 3,999-5,172, plus an index and four foldout plates. Many figures in the text. Contemporary leather panels with a fine old style leather spine with five raised, gilt-ornamented bands, rich gilt compartments with floral pattern and two burgundy morocco labels with gilt title. Mottled edges. \$ 9200



= One of the most important volumes of the 'Philosophical Transactions'. Isaac Newton published his famous theory of light and colours in volume 6 (no. 80) of the Transactions. It was a publication that shook the scientific world of that day, and is still considered one of the cornerstones of science. Naturally, a lively debate followed - staged partly in the "Philosophical Transactions" during the following year. His theory, which included the notion that white light was in fact a combination of colours, also explained chromatic aberration. Consequently, Newton turned his attention to telescopes and devised a new type of telescope that combined refraction with reflection. It is the first paper in this volume, which is the collection of original issues of the Transactions from 1672 and 1673, and thus a fascinating window to the period just after the publication of Newton's theory of light. Apart from Newton's answers to his critics on his new theory of light, and some letters of his critics (the Jesuit Ignatius Pardies in particular used the Transactions to publish his critiques on Newton's theory), this volume contains several additional papers by Newton and others on Newton's telescope. This type of telescope, with a cleverly constructed short tube, is still very popular among amateur astronomers. "Newton built his reflecting telescope because he suspected it could prove his theory that white light is composed of a spectrum of colours. Colour distortion (chromatic aberration) was the primary fault of refracting telescopes of Newton's day, and there were many

theories as to what caused it. During the mid-1660s with his work on the theory of colour, Newton concluded this defect was caused by the lens of the refracting telescope behaving the same as prisms he was experimenting with, breaking white light into a rainbow of colours around bright astronomical objects. If this was true, then chromatic aberration could be eliminated by building a telescope which did not use a lens - a reflecting telescope." (Wikipedia). Furthermore there are important contributions on, for example, astronomy and science by Flamsteed, Cassini, Hevelius, Boyle, Huygens and others, and natural history by Lister, and others. This volume contains the following contributions by Newton (which deviates from those listed in Gray, p. 45, who records one paper less): "An account of a new catadioptrical telescope, invented by Mr. Newton", pp. 4004-4009, with a folding plate; "An extract of a letter, received very lately (March 19th) from the inventor of this new telescope", pp. 4009-4010; "Mr. Newton's letter to the publisher of March 26, 1672, containing some more suggestions about his new telescope" pp. 4032-4035; "An extract of another letter of the same to the publisher, dated 30 March. 1672. by way of answer to some objections, made by an ingenious French philosopher to the new reflecting telescope", pp. 4034-4034; "Mr. Isaac Newton's considerations upon part of a letter of monsieur de Bercé printed in the eighth French Memoire, containing the catadioptrical telescope, pretended to be improv'd and refined by M. Cassegrain", pp. 4056-4059; "Some experiments propos'd in relation to Mr. Newtons Theory of light, printed in Numb. 80; together with the observations made thereupon by the author of that theory; communicated in a letter of his from Cambridge, April 13. 1672.", pp. 4059-4062; "Mr Newtons letter of April 13. 1672. ft. v. written to the publisher, being an answer to the foregoing letter of P. Pardies", pp. 4091-4093 (Pardies' letter, regarding Newton's theory of light, is on pp. 4087-4090); "A serie's of Quere's propounded by Mr. Isaac Newton, to be determin'd by experiments, positively and directly concluding his new Theory of light and colours; and here recommended to the industry of the lovers of experimental philosophy, as they were generously imparted to the publisher in a letter of the said Mr. Newtons of July 8. 1672.", pp. 4004 [recte 5004]-5007; "Mr. Newton's answer to the foregoing letter (by P. Pardies, regarding Newtons theory of light, on pp. 5012-5013), pp. 5014-5018; "Mr. Newtons answer to some considerations upon his doctrine of Light and colors, which doctrine was printed in Numb. 80 of the tracts.", pp. 5084-5103 (20 pp. in total). Spine and endpapers renewed in period style hardly distinguishable from an original period binding. A fine copy. Gray, 231 (2-10).

[61] Ogilvie-Grant, W. R.

Report on the birds collected by the British Ornithologist's Union Expedition and the Wollaston Expedition in Dutch New Guinea. (Ibis Jubilee Supplement No. 2, complete). London, The British Ornithologist's Union, 1915. 8vo, 356 pp., two folded tinted maps, eight fine chromolithographs by H. Grönvold. Original red pictorial cloth with the famous Ibis logo on front board, gilt titles on spine. \$ 540

= Rare publication in the 'Ibis' as a supplement to the 10th series of which an enlarged edition was later published in the 'Transactions of the Zoological Society of London'. This edition, however, contains the original descriptions of new species. The fine illustrations are by Henrik Grönvold. The 'Ibis' is the oldest and most beautifully illustrated bird journal ever published. The beautifully hand-coloured bookplate of a Japanese ornithologist pasted in on front. The binding is the real one, that is: supplied and used specifically for "regular" Ibis volumes, with the gilt ibis vignette on the front board. Most copies have deviant bindings. Uncut, partly unopened. Small repair to the title page fore edge. A very good copy. Nissen IVB, 689; Zimmer, p. 474.

[62] **Orbigny, A. C. d'**

Voyage dans l'Amérique méridionale (le Brésil, la république orientale de l'Uruguay, la république Argentine, la Patagonie, la république du Chili, la république de Bolivie, la république du Pérou). Exécuté dans le cours des années 1826, 1827, 1828, 1829, 1830, 1831, 1832 et 1833. Atlas. Palmiers. Paris, P. Bertrand; Strasbourg, V. Levrault, 1842-1847. Folio (33.8 x 24.5 cm). 22 lithographed and finely hand-coloured plates, numbered 1-13, 16-24 (all published). Loose in a nice contemporary-style paper-covered portfolio with title on the spine. \$ 1800

= These are all the plates of the palms in Alcide d'Orbigny's magnum opus. A complete set of the scientific results of d'Orbigny's seven years of travel and exploration in South America is a true rarity, and even the individual parts are all very rare, because the production of this work, which started two years after his return in 1835, took 15 years to complete. The palm trees formed a separate subsection (tome troisième, 3.e partie) of this work. Plate numbers 14-15 were not used. The first 13 plates show the trees in appropriate landscapes, often with some indigenous people and mammals, apparently for comparing the size of the trees. The other plates show taxonomically important plant details, such as the fruits, leaves, etc. The colouring is superb. A very good, clean set of plates of this fabulous work. Nissen BBI, 1471; Stafleu & Cowan, 7095.

[63] **Orbigny, C. H. d'**

Dictionnaire universel d'histoire naturelle servant de complément aux oeuvres de Buffon, de G. Cuvier, aux encyclopédies, aux anciens dictionnaires scientifiques et resument les traités spéciaux sur les diverses branches des sciences naturelles, etc. Paris, Charles d'Orbigny, 1849. 16 parts in 16 (13 text volumes, three plate atlases). Large 8vo. With 288 tissue-guarded, mostly hand-coloured and chromolithographed engraved plates, after Travies and others. A few plates are tinted, or plain, as intended. Uniform contemporary green quarter calf over green pebbled boards. Spines with gilt lines, ornaments and title. Marbled endpapers. All edges speckled. \$ 4400



= The first edition of the largest and best natural history encyclopaedia of the mid-19th century, with many thousands of pages, published over an eight-year's period. The list of participating scientists is impressive. We find names

such as Arago, Audouin, Becquerel, Brongniart, Deshayes, Desmarest, Alcide d'Orbigny (the author's elder brother), Élie de Beaumont, Geoffroy St-Hilaire, Humboldt, Lucas, Milne Edwards, Moquin-Tandon, Quatrefages, Valenciennes, Van Beneden and many others. The fantastic engraved plates are nearly all very beautifully hand-coloured and show great detail. Birds, reptiles, fish, butterflies, beetles and shells are well-represented. A few plates are only tinted: in particular those dealing with fossils, and one plate (on whales) is plain, as intended. The list of illustrators is as impressive as the list of authors, including Travies (mainly birds), Blanchard (insects), Delarue (insects), Maubert (botany), Oudart (mammals, reptiles, fish), Prêtre (molluscs), Vaillant, Werner, and others. Boards rather rubbed. Text and nearly all plates clean, only two plates a bit age-toned and less than five with a few marginal spots. Internally a very good, unmarked copy indeed. Horn-Schenkling, 16577; Nissen ZBI, 4617.

[64] **Owen, R.**

A monograph of the fossil chelonian reptiles of the Wealden clays and Purbeck limestones [AND] A monograph of the fossil Reptilia of the Wealden formations Part II. Dinosauria [AND] A monograph of the fossil Reptilia of the Wealden formations Part III. Megalosaurus bucklandi. London, The Palaeontographical Society, 1853-1856. Three papers in one. 4to. 12 pp., nine lithographed plates (the turtles part); 54 pp., 19 (numbered I-XVIII; XVla) lithographed plates including several very large, multifolded (the dinosaurs); 26 pp., 12 lithographed plates (several larger, folded) to Megalosaurus. Contemporary quarter calf over later marbled boards. Spine with four raised, gilt-stippled bands; compartments with gilt titles. \$ 800
= Three fine early contributions to the Cretaceous turtles, various dinosaurs [published 1854] and Megalosaurus by the famous (and in Darwinian circles notorious) Robert Owen (1804-1892). This forms the rare, uninterrupted start of a larger series (of five parts and nine supplements in all) but complete for the groups covered. A few smaller, unrelated monographs bound in; the most important perhaps Daniel Sharpe's well-illustrated descriptions of the ammonites of the Chalk of England, with 26 plates (1853). Some scattered foxing, as usual. A very good, attractive copy. Rare. Nissen ZBI, 3047.

[65] **Pander, C. [H.] and [J. S.] E. d'Alton**

Die Skelete der Beuteltiere, abgebildet und beschrieben. Halle an der Saale, H. W. Schmidt, 1895. Oblong folio (41.0 x 54.5 cm). Title page, [ii] 6, pp., seven lithographed plates. Contained in protective new portfolio with marbled boards. \$ 900

= This work, dealing with Australian marsupials, in particular kangaroos and wallabies, is one complete part of a larger series which included other groups of mammals, and birds, and which was titled "Vergleichende Osteologie der Säugetiere" and "Vergleichende osteologie der Vögel", originally published between 1821 and 1838. This, however, is a later edition. It is unknown if more parts were reprinted after the authors' death. It is certainly rare. The authors are the Baltic zoologist and palaeontologist Christian Heinrich Pander (1794-1865), and the German anatomist Johann Samuel Eduard d'Alton (1803-1854). Some parts, but not this one, were authored by d'Alton alone. Most plates show an animal's skeleton, in a natural pose within the grey toned image of the whole animal, as well as some other osteological parts loose, enlarged. Uncut. A few small spots. A very good clean copy. Nissen ZBI, 3081.

[66] **[Pattern Book]**

Behangselpapier [Wallpaper - Art Deco] Dutch, unpublished, ca 1928. Large oblong folio (33.3 x 47.0 cm). A fine

album with 99 different Art Deco wallpaper-examples. Light olive buckram with copper embossed label on the front board. Burgundy endpapers. \$ 880
 = The wallpaper designs range from Art Deco to almost psychedelic. The logo on the front board shows a bird and the letter "R". The name of the factory, or dealer, could not be traced. A few samples have been removed, perhaps left with customers; all those present are in a fine state.

A masterpiece of ceramic illustrations

[67] [Pattern book]

Musterbuch für Stahlrdruck. Unpublished [n.d., but ca. 1890]. Folio (32.5 x 21.0 cm). Ca. 300 pages, with over 2,500 finely hand-coloured decorative transfers in Art Nouveau and romantic styles. Black blind half calf over black boards. Front board with original, neatly handwritten label. \$ 6800

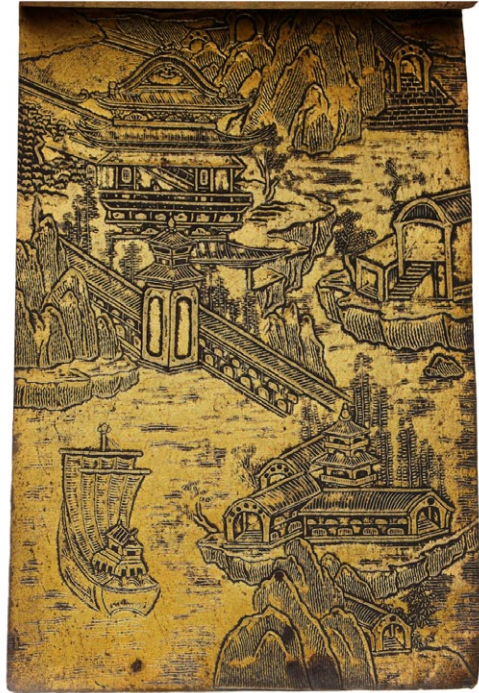
= A very rare and probably unique pattern book with exceedingly delicate and richly hand-coloured illustrations, using all colours and shades, including gold and white was to be used in the ceramic industry. The work was intended as an example for the colourists of fine porcelain, in particular dinnerware. The original monochrome printed transfers (often of flowers, but also of fruits, a bird, etc.) are here added to glossy paper, and then coloured with water colours as if on the ceramic object itself. The original colouring was probably done by the designer, as the accuracy and quality of the colouring is far above average indeed. Each transfer is numbered, and many have additional information. Each leaf has several (often five or more) illustrations on one side (recto). Some leaves have additional, smaller leaves with more illustrations attached; in a few cases, an illustration is added to the verso of the previous leaf. Sometimes part of a leaf has been replaced, with new illustrations added or pasted over others, apparently replacing obsolete illustrations, and a few are cut. Every page is an inspiring and surprising joy to the eye. Some faint thumbing to right bottom corner, but all pages free of spotting or foxing due to the good quality of the paper. An unusually nice item.



A very rare collection of gold-embossed Japanese wallpaper designs

[68] [Pattern Book] Mihoncho, D.

Kinkarakawakami [gold-embossed wallpaper sample book] Unpublished sample book, ca. 1875. Small oblong folio (15.5 x 26.0 cm), with 72 individual examples of Japanese embossed "leather" paper. Original boards with Japanese calligraphy. \$ 12,500



= A very rare, well-preserved, fine collection of gold-embossed leather-wall-papers, an old Japanese craft based on European examples, probably brought to Japan by the Dutch, who exported Spanish leather, or "gouldleer" (gilt leather) to Japan and China: "calfskin wall coverings first came into being as a means to stop the bitterly cold drafts entering the stone edifices of the European aristocracy and monasteries. These wall coverings came to be decorated by fixing a metal film on the calfskin, pressing a design onto the skin, fixing it with glue and painting it with gold in a technique known as Spanish leather. Nobody knows exactly when Spanish leather first arrived in Japan, but the oldest reference to it is contained in a 1662 document called the Tokugawa Jikki. The feudal lords and powerful landowners of Japan, who loved anything novel, started to have their saddlery, scabbards and small cases for personal items made from gold-embossed leather and it was not long before the wealthy, fashion-loving townsfolk of the Edo Period adopted the craft for such accessories as tobacco pouches. Many examples of these can be found in museums and even antique shops in Japan. The person who first tried to adapt the technique of calfskin embossing to the manufacture of wallpapers using washi paper was the talented mid-18th century entrepreneur Hiraga Gennai. Unfortunately it appears that he eventually failed to improve the techniques to the point that would allow for mass production. But in 1877, at Japan's first domestic Exposition, it is recorded that some nine manufacturers were making gold-embossed leather-lookalike wallpapers using washi. By this time Japanese artisans had refined the crafts of making very fine strong paper, of carving and printing wood blocks (for ukiyoe), of making very fine gold leaf and of urushi lacquering, finally allowing the craft to become commer-

cially viable. The 10 years from 1880 were the golden age of kinkarakawakami, as this craft of gold-embossed wall-paper came to be known. At the time, Europe had a paper shortage and British ambassador to Japan, Harry Parkes was assigned the task of surveying paper manufacturing in Japan. Parkes's search resulted in the dispatch of a massive batch of Japanese paper samples back to England, among them kinkarakawakami. The product subsequently made a huge hit in Europe. To keep up with demand the Finance Ministry's printing bureau sponsored the craft, taking over all production. This was the start of the craft's golden era. But it was a short-lived one that lasted a mere 10 years, until about the time that the government finally handed over production to the private sector. From this time on - at the end of the Meiji Era - machine-made paper started to be used in the craft, resulting in a drop in quality and a subsequent lack of interest from Europe. Before long kinkarakawakami disappeared from the market altogether" (Yuko Yokoyama in: www.handmadejapan.com). This particular sample was exhibited at the Weltausstellung Wien (Vienna World Exposition) in 1873, thus dating the export of this technique to somewhat earlier than 1880. The gilted images show a wide variety of Japanese and western pictorial and patterned designs. The Brooklyn Museum has a contemporary image of such a sample book ([http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Brooklyn_Museum_-_Sample_Books_of_Brocade_Designs_\(Kinran_Mihoncho_zu\)_-_Keisai_Eisen.jpg](http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Brooklyn_Museum_-_Sample_Books_of_Brocade_Designs_(Kinran_Mihoncho_zu)_-_Keisai_Eisen.jpg)). Slight worming to the spine, otherwise fine. A very good, unique item.

A rare and essential work about the history, natural history and geography of former French Southeast Asia

[69] Pavie, A.

Mission Pavie Indo-Chine 1879-1895. *Géographie et voyages*. I. Exposé des travaux de la mission (Introduction, première et deuxième périodes = 1879 à 1889). Paris, Ernest Leroux [text volumes]; Augustin Challamel [atlas], 1898-1919. Ten volumes in 11 (ten text volumes and one atlas). Large 4to. (28.0 x 22.0 cm). Title pages, 3981 pp., 64 maps, 121 plates of which 33 in full colour; about 700 text figures. All original printed wrappers bound in. Uniform early 20th century half calf over marbled boards. Spines with four raised bands and gilt titles. \$ 8400

= The complete results of the exploration of French Indo-China by Auguste Pavie. "Auguste Jean-Marie Pavie (1847-1925) was a French colonial civil servant, explorer and diplomat who was instrumental in establishing French control over Laos in the last two decades of the 19th century. After a long career in Cambodia and Cochinchina, Pavie became the first French vice-consul in Luang Prabang in 1885, eventually becoming the first Governor-General and plenipotentiary minister of the newly formed French colony of Laos" (Wikipedia). The work is separated into three parts: 'Various studies' ('Études diverses'), in three volumes, including one on the zoology of the area with contributions by several experts and with many new species that are often splendidly illustrated; 'Géographie et voyages', in seven volumes, with many fine maps, and an atlas with another ten large scale maps. Except for the atlas, all volumes are richly illustrated in the text, mainly with photos, a few volumes more dominantly with engravings. The first "études diverses" volume contains fine chromolithographs. Volume VII is very scarce. Another book-dealer states that "La presque totalité du tirage du volume VII a été détruite peu après son impression". A more detailed collation is as follows: Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1901. *Géographie et voyages*. I. Exposé des travaux de la mission (Introduction, première et deuxième

périodes = 1879 à 1889). Frontispiece portrait, by F. Florian; [i] (errata), 1-333 pp., 137 text figures (photos). 1906. *Géographie et voyages*. II. Exposés des travaux de la mission (troisième et quatrième périodes = 1889 à 1895). [i] (errata), 403 pp., eight maps, 55 text illustrations (photos). 1900. *Géographie et voyages*. III. Voyages au Laos et chez les sauvages du sud-est de l'Indo-Chine par le capitaine Cupet. Introduction par Auguste Pavie. Frontispiece portrait (of Cupet); [iii], 428 pp., 15 partly coloured maps, 50 text illustrations (wood and steel engravings, a few photos). 1902. *Géographie et voyages*. IV. Voyages au centre de l'Annam et du Laos et dans les régions sauvages de l'est de l'Indo-Chine par le capitaine De Malglaive et par le capitaine Rivière. Introduction par Auguste Pavie. xxvii, 297 pp.; 13 maps, 75 text illustrations. 1902. *Géographie et voyages*. V. Voyages dans le haut Laos et sur les frontières de Chine et de Birmanie par Pierre Lefèvre-Pontalis. Introduction par Auguste Pavie. xlvii, 327



pp. Frontis portrait, 8 partly coloured maps, 137 text illustrations. 1911. *Géographie et voyages*. VI. Passage du Mé-Khong au Tonkin (1887 et 1888). [iii], 351 pp.; 4 maps, 79 text illustrations (photos). Two old octagonal oriental stamps, on front wrapper, and on first blank recto. 1919. *Géographie et voyages*. VII. Journal de marche (1888 et 1889) événements du Siam (1891-18930). [iii], 379 pp.; 3 maps, 85 text illustrations (photos). Two old octagonal oriental stamps, on front wrapper, and on first blank recto. 1898. *Études diverses*. I. Recherches sur la littérature du Cambodge, du Laos et du Siam. xlvii, 369 pp., 20 fc plates, one fc map., numerous text figures (difficult to collate as numbering starts anew with each chapter). Nearly 200 pp. are in local languages. 1898. *Études diverses*. II. Recherches sur l'histoire du Cambodge, Laos et du Siam. Contenant la transcription et la traduction des inscriptions par M. Schmitt. xlv, 394 pp.; one tinted map., numerous text figures, 70 plates with inscriptions. 1904. *Études diverses*. III. Recherches sur l'histoire naturelle de l'Indo-Chine orientale. xxi, 549 pp.; one map, 13 fc plates, 28 plain plates. [pp. 497-520 and pls 24-26 double]. Includes anthropologie, insectes, mollusques, vertèbres. Paris, Augustin Challamel, 1903. Atlas. Notices et cartes. 54 pp.; 10 full colour plates of which four double-sized. Not included is a "Carte de l'Indo-Chine française dressée au Bureau topographique de l'Etat-Major, comprenant les régions

explorées par les membres de la mission Pavie" which was published by a third party in 1901. Although not actually part of the results of the "Mission Pavie", it is sometimes found added. Some scattered, light foxing, but mostly clean. A very good and very rare set.

[70] **Pawlow, I. [P.] [Pavlov, I. P.]**

Vorlesungen über die Arbeit der Grosshirnhemisphären. Autorisierte Übersetzung aus dem Russischen von Prof. Dr. G. Volborth. Leningrad, Medizinischer Staatsverlag d. R. S. F. S. R., 1932. 8vo. viii, 480 pp., some figures and tables. Original blue cloth with gilt title on the front board and spine. Original printed dustjacket, in transparent protective sleeve. \$ 850

= Ivan Petrovich Pavlov (1849-1936), "Genius of conditioned reflexes" (Parry) was the first Russian scientist to receive the Nobel Prize (1904). This is the rare first German edition of the original published in 1926-1927. It deals with Pavlov's famous lectures on the conditioned reflexes in dogs, with two illustrations of principle tests on pp. 27-28. The 23 lectures were held in 1924. In his two prefaces, Pavlov added some new facts, and, in the translator's preface, some information on Pavlov's research after 1927. Extremely rare with original dustjacket. The cloth binding is therefore in pristine condition, with the spine not faded, as in most copies. Dust jacket with only some tiny marginal chips, contents clean, unmarked. A near mint copy. DSB 10, pp. 431-436; Parry, pp. 78-89.

[71] **[Photo Album]**

Les forest de Cochinchine [Vietnam]. Vietnam, Duyen Ng, 1935. Oblong photo album (24.5 x 34.0 x 2.5 cm) with 29 mounted b/w photographs (each ca. 22.5 x 16.5 cm). Cloth-covered boards with gilt lines and gilt-titled morocco label mounted on the front board. \$ 2200

= The photographs show rivers and tropical lowland forests, as well as villages -with large trees- and people in "Cochinchine"; probably most, if not all, from the extreme south of Vietnam (one building bears a sign with "Nam. Can.Ouest", which is currently situated in the Vietnamese province of Bac Lieu). The album deals principally with the lumber trade: on several photo versos, there are handwritten descriptions of the trees, with their local and Latin name, as well as the exact locality. Each is captioned "Service Forestier de Cochinchine", and numbered. Other photos deal with fishing, or show the wider environments. Several photographs are signed "Ng-Duyen". Duyen Ng is a common name in this area and could not be traced to a particular photographer. On the versos, there are handwritten notes about the place where each of the photographs was taken. Above the first photograph, someone has written in pencil "Album executé en 1935 quand j'étais garde de la Cochinchine". Garde is the French word for guard, but here it means forester. Some photos lightly toned, but generally in a very good condition. A very nice, unique item.

[72] **[Photo Album]**

Reise-Erinnerungen [China and Berlin] Germany, ca. 1900. Oblong folio (28.0 x 41.0 cm). Original blind black quarter leather over pattered green boards. Gilt title on front board. Patterned endpapers. Edges red. \$ 2600

= Photo album with mostly original photos, each of 16 x 11 cm or slightly larger. Two pages with five mountain views, presumably the Alps; 10 pages with 31 original photos from China - for instance, the Yu Nui San lighthouse near Tsingfau; a temple and buddhist statues inside a temple; one photo of the inauguration of the Iltis monument in Shanghai on 21 November 1898 ["The Iltis Monument - the Iltis Denkmal, 伊尔底司碑 - commemorated the 77 dead German naval personnel, whose ship, the gunboat SMS Iltis, had foundered off the Shandong coast in July 1896. As the

vessel sank the men were reported to have gathered around the mast and sung a hymn: 'Now thank we all our God'" (Lost monuments and memorials on the Shanghai Bund, 3)]; four street view, probably Shanghai, four photos, possibly from the Shanghai area, two showing capital punishment by beheading, one with local people watching, the other with European spectators; four with views, mainly of Shanghai, including the Bund, before 1900, the results of an earthquake (?), a racing track; the peculiar stone arched Jade Belt bridge, in Beijing, the Summer Palace (which still exists and is on the UNESCO World Heritage list); the Great Wall, statues of, quite possibly, the Stone Elephants Road in



Nanjing (however, here the elephants are in a field, rather than along a road). Other photos show people, including two men smoking opium etc., etc. This is followed by 12 professional photo prints of Berlin, ca. 1900. In all, a very good album with many surprising if not astounding pictures of China. All photos in very good condition, without fading or discolouring.

[73] **Picard, J. [F.]**

Mésure de la terre. Paris, Académie des Sciences, 1671. Large folio (51.8 x 37.4 cm). 30 pp., title page with engraved vignette, four engraved plates, one engraved text figure and one leaf with allegorical endpiece. Beautiful contemporary style quarter calf over marbled boards, vellum corners. Spine rich gilt with floral pattern and title. Edges red. \$ 3600

= The French astronomer and founding member of the Académie Royale des Sciences, Jean-Felix Picard (1620-1682) was the first person to measure the size of the Earth to a reasonable degree of accuracy in a survey conducted in 1669-70, the results of which are printed here. In fact, he was less than a half percent off, being 25 times more accurate than the previous record of accuracy set by Tycho Brahe: a remarkable effort indeed. To reach this goal, Picard modified and improved his equipment considerably. "In collaboration with Adrien Auzout he perfected the movable-wire micrometer ... During the summer of 1667 he applied the astronomical telescope to the instruments used in making angular measurements" (DSB). His methods and means are clearly represented in this work and the instruments he used are figured in great detail. The French Academy of Sciences emphasized the importance of Picard's work by

including it in their first publication. This copy is in the very rare first edition, being an extraordinary large folio edition presented to royals only and not offered for sale. A few spots to one plate, some small old marginal repairs, otherwise a very good, clean copy. DSB X, pp. 595-597. See also Houzeau & Lancaster, p. 225.

[74] **Pitasch, J. [AND] J. Zenker**

Landwirtschaftliche Tafeln. XII. Forstwirtschaft (Holzzucht). [AND] XIII. Forstwirtschaft (Forstbenützung). Wien, Anton Hartinger & Sohn, 1867-1869. Two very large, oblong folded, chromolithographed sheets, (58.7 x 71.3 cm each) in uniform printed pockets (20.5 x 12 cm each). \$ 500

= A collection of two very large, instructive and decorative plates, with ample descriptive text, of, respectively, forest maintenance, by J. Pitasch (Royal forester and director at the forestry school in Hinterbrühl), and forest harvesting, by Josef Zenker (assistant at the forestry school in Hinterbrühl). The plates show tools and methodology, around a central illustration with a general view of a forester's activities. Very good clean, unmarked copies. Very rare.

[75] **Puydt, E. de**

Les orchidées. Histoire iconographique. Organographie, classification, géographie, collections, commerce, emploi, culture. Avec une revue descriptive des espèces cultivées en Europe. Ouvrage orné de 244 vignettes et de 50 chromolithographies dessinées d'après nature. Paris, Rothschild, 1880. Royal 8vo., viii, 348 pp. with 50 fine chromolithographed plates, finished by hand, and 244 figures in the text. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards. Spine with five raised bands and gilt title. Marbled endpapers.

\$ 1000

= A much better than usual copy of this well-illustrated work. Usually found quite foxed, but in this copy the plates are clean and there is only some faint foxing in the text. Uncut. A very good copy in a nice binding. Nissen BBI, 1572.

[76] **Racinet, M. A.**

l'Ornement polychrome. Deux cent vingt planches en couleur or et argent contenant environ 4,000 motifs de tous les styles art ancien et asiatique moyen age renaissance, XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles. Recueil historique et pratique publié sous la direction de M. A. Racinet. Avec notes explicatives et une introduction générale. Cinquième édition. Paris, Firmin-Didot, 1888. In two volumes. Folio (40.3 x 28.7 cm). Titlepages in red and black, half-titles, 60, [vi] pp. (introduction, index, etc.), and 220 (volume I: 100; volume 2: 120) chromolithographed plates, many heightened with silver and gold, each with unnumbered explanatory text pages with numerous engraved headpieces and line illustrations. Uniform contemporary black half morocco over polychrome marbled boards. Spines with five raised and gilt-stippled bands; compartments rich gilt with floral



patterns, gilt titles and volume numbers. Marbled endpapers. \$ 3200

= An extremely fine copy of this wonderful work on polychromatic art and design. Copies are almost always found incomplete (the plates are very attractive to book breakers), or in different and/or poor bindings. This one is superb. Some earlier editions have only 100 plates, with 2,000 figures. The captions are in English, French, and German. The text is in French. Some light foxing to titles, as always, plates bright and mostly clean. A real treasure.

From an unknown expedition: an exiting collection of original glass positives of Ecuador, Peru, and northern Chile

[77] **Reinburg, P.**

Mission officielle commanditée par le Ministère de l'Instruction Publique pour un voyage d'étude en Amérique latine (1909-1913). Unpublished, 1909-1913. 266 framed glass positives (including colour positives), 9.9 x 8.5 cm with handwritten descriptive labels (positive size 7.0 x 7.0 cm); preserved in one wooden box (28.5 x 11.0 x 11.1 cm) and 25 contemporary cardboard boxes, mostly with pictorial printed labels. \$ 6500



= A rich collection of photos on glass from a time and area poorly documented. All the photos were made during a little-known geographical and anthropological expedition to Ecuador, Peru and Chile between 1909 and 1913. They show people, buildings (churches, factories), views, including street views, mountain views, etc., as well as volcanoes, geological features, sometimes including expedition members and material, of, chiefly, Ecuador, and of northern Chile, and Peru, including the upper Amazon. Over 200 photos are from Ecuador, several showing volcanoes, including some with mission crew-members amidst fumaroles. Other photos are anthropological, showing the people of the (high) Andes, as well as from the Amazon region, and people in cities such as Lima, Santiago, and Quito. Pictures include the Trans-Andean railroad (several views); views of harbours (Valparaiso, Callao), streets, bridges, statues, a Roman Catholic procession, the army of Ecuador, and of Chile, on parade. A few show maps, with the expedition's itineraries. Still others show llamas, a flying condor, the unloading of a cow from a ship, Indian pottery, a beautiful girl from Chile (twice!), etc., etc. In general, there are 14 photos of expedition members and camps, 175 of various views on very diverse landscapes from the tropical rainforest to the glaciers of the high Andes. 17 volcanological photos

and 19 others. The Parisian anthropologist Pierre Reinburg (1877-?) came from a family of organ builders in Strasbourg. He published on the Marawan (Guyane) Indians (1921), and a work titled 'Le Vénézuéla pacifique et travailleur' (1927). He also wrote a paper on South American plant hallucinogenics 'Contribution à l'étude des boissons toxiques des Indiens du Nord-Ouest de l'Amazonie: l'ayahuasca, le yajé, le huánto. Étude comparative toxico-physiologique d'une expérience personnelle'. He was a member of the 'Société des Américanistes', but little else is known about him. For an unknown reason (perhaps the outbreak of WWI) the material gathered during this Andes-expedition remained unpublished and has been lying dormant for more than a century. The Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle in Paris contains his manuscript on the Peruvian Indian Jivaro language, which may have been based on data collected during the same expedition, also never published. It seems likely that the glass positives were used as lantern slides, but there are no records of this use. A few photos are partly browned/yellowed and very few with a broken glass or without the second (protective) part of the glass; several are in full colour, or enhanced with colour. Nearly all positives are in a very good state, crisp, without fading. Very interesting, unrecorded expedition waiting to be discovered and researched.

[78] **Rosenstiehl, [D.]. A.**

Traité de la couleur au point de vue physique, physiologique et esthétique. Paris, H. Dunod & E. Pinat, 1913. Large 8vo. xv, 277, [ii] pp. 13 full colour plates including several in pochoir, mounted, and one with 24 mounted strips of coloured fabric; several text engravings. 20th century burgundy buckram with gilt title on the spine. Original printed wrappers bound in. \$ 750



= A very rare but influential treatise on the theory of colours with many fine examples of applied colours. The author, [Daniel] Auguste Rosenstiehl (1839-1916) was a chemist, and the director of a factory of coloured material, as well as a professor at the "Conservatoire national des Arts et Métiers" in Paris. Uncut, with original wrappers. Weak private owner's stamp in the lower margin of the front wrapper recto, and date stamp on verso, otherwise clean. A very good copy.

[79] **Rothschild, M. de & H. Neuville**

Recherches sur l'okapi et les girafes de l'est Africain. Paris, Masson, 1910-1911. Two parts in one. Large 8vo. Title page, hand-coloured frontispiece, 279 [93; 186] pp., 78 [27; 51] groups of text figures, 11 [5; 6] double-sized plates, of which one partly coloured. Contemporary half calf over marbled boards. Spine with five raised bands and gilt title. Original printed wrappers bound in. \$ 540
= A rare, complete set of these important contributions to

the knowledge of the okapi and giraffes, including a finely coloured plate of the okapi (frontispiece), and a double-sized plate of two species of giraffe, one of which is the *Giraffa camelopardis rothschildi*, described by Lydekker. This work contains excellent illustrations of skeleton parts, teeth, etc., etc. It was published in two parts in the "Annales des Sciences Naturelles, Zoologie", but these are the offprints, with their separately printed wrappers. The frontispiece is plate one of the first part, so the total number of plates is 12. Maurice Edmond Karl de Rothschild (1881-1957) "was an art collector, vineyard owner, financier, Senator of France, and one of the most financially successful members of the prominent Rothschild banking family of France" (Wikipedia). In 1904-1906 he organized a scientific expedition to Ethiopia and central Africa). The naturalist Henri Neuville (1872-1946) was director at the Laboratoire de zoologie comparative de l'Ecole pratique des hautes études in Paris. Handwritten, signed dedication by Neuville on the half title of the first part and pictorial (mammalogical) bookplate of the Dutch biologist Arie Scheygrond (1905-1996) on the blank front free endpaper verso. A very good copy. Despite the fine illustrations not in Nissen.

[80] **Rumphius, G. E.**

D'Amboinsche rariteitkamer, behelzende eene beschryvinge van allerhande zoo weeke als harde Schaalvisschen, te weeten raare krabben, kreeften, en diergelijke zeedieren, als mede allerhande hoorntjes en schulpen, die men in d'Amboinsche zee vindt: Daar beneven zommige mineraalen, gesteenten, en soorten van aarde, die in d'Amboinsche, en zommige omleggende eilanden gevonden worden. Amsterdam, Jan Roman de Jonge, 1741. Folio (39.0 x 25.2 cm). Half title, engraved frontispiece (by Jan Gouwe & Jacobus de Later), title page in two colours with vignette of view on Ambon, portrait of Rumphius (by Jacobus de Later), [2] (dedication pages by the publisher), [4] foreword (by F. Halma, 1704), [10] (list of chapters), 340 pp., (with beautiful engraved text vignettes, and including two half titles), [43 pp.] (index and errata), with 60 engraved plates after Maria Sybilla Merian. Early 19th century quarter calf over marbled boards. Spine with gilt title. \$ 2200

= This is the third very slightly edited edition (the first published in 1705, the second in 1740), with the same plates as in the first. All editions are scarce. Georg Eberhard Rumphius (1628-1702) worked for the Dutch East-India Company and was stationed on the island of Ambon for most of his life. He devoted much time to research on the flora and fauna of the island. Despite disasters in his private life and the loss of his library and manuscripts in a fire, he managed to compile this great work on the natural history of tropical marine animals, with a special focus on shells. Rumphius did not live to see the published version of his book. It was published from the manuscripts he sent back to Holland in various shipments. Since most of Rumphius' drawings never arrived, the publishers commissioned Maria Sybilla Merian to draw the illustrations for the "Amboinsche Rariteitkamer". Merian had just returned from Suriname and was in financial need while she worked on her masterpiece about its insects. Needless to say, apart from being a very original work of natural history, this title also stands out for its 60 very fine plates. This copy contains the often-missing portrait. Plates with very nice and strong impressions. Boards rubbed, spine much worn. Tiny cancellation stamp over small blindstamp in the top-corner of the half-title, a few light pencil markings to plates 39, 45, 47. Plate 42 misnumbered 43. Skillful repair to one text leaf, minute worming in the gutter of the last few text leaves. In all, a good copy: complete, with clean plates and with wide margins. Landwehr 591; Nissen ZBI, 3518; Ruinen, pp. 8-9.

[81] **Sagra, R. de la**

Historia física, política y natural de la Isla de Cuba. Comercio marítimo, Rentas y Gastos, Fuerza Armada, Apéndice (1842) (AND) Introduccion, Geografía, Clima y Estadística (1848). Paris, Arthus Bertrand, 1838, 1842[-1848]. Two parts in two. Folio (39.2 x 26.0 cm). Tomo I: half-title (to the work), title (to the volume), [I]-LXXIV, [1]-76, title (to the Atlas) [1]-2 pp., tab. II-XI (V, IX folded), I (folding coloured map after Juan de la Cosa), tab. [XII] (2nd folding map, of Cuba in 1841, with parts of the Bahamas and southern Florida), 77-302. Tomo II: title (to the volume), 1-135, [1]-72, 1-2, 3 ll (blank). Uniformly bound in contemporary light brown calf over grained red boards, spine with gilt linings and gilt lettering. \$ 4900 = Extremely rare publication on Cuba from the mid-19th century, containing 12 beautiful maps, being an overview of the most important early maps of the islands up to very detailed contemporary maps of Cuba and adjacent areas, as well as Havana. There are many details on the history, geography, economy, population, weather and climate. A slightly later French edition in 8vo format also exists. Both are very rare. There are no auction records for these two parts in the last 25 years. Scattered, mostly light, sometimes moderate spotting. The "de la Cosa" map with mostly just marginal spotting, one skillful repair. A very good copy. BM(NH) Cat., 1781; Sabin, 242.

[82] **Schäffer, J. C.**

Muster und Versuche Papier zu machen. Erster Band. Regensburg, [privately published], 1765. Small 4to (18.4 x 13.5 cm). Half-title, Frontispiece in red by the Munich engraver Johann Nepomuk Maag (allegory of the paper making process); title page, [iv] (dedication, in English, to George the third; [iv] (preface in German, 54 pp., half-title "Muster und Kupfertafeln", 15 samples of paper, each numbered and with an explanation of their base materials; four engraved and hand-coloured plates. Contemporary (?) rich gilt-embossed gilt paper covered boards. Blue edges. \$ 5000

= A very rare publication on paper production by the German polymath (principally entomologist) and philosopher Jacob Christian Schäffer [often spelled Schaeffer] (1718-1790). This work deals with paper making as such, but contains suggestions and examples for novel methods of producing paper without cotton rags (the usual base of paper in his days), or with just a very small amount. The hand-coloured plates show cottonwood (from poplar trees), wasp nests, a tree with its bark, and some other plant material. The 15 samples include paper made of poplar seed (cottonwood), wasp nests, and 13 others; mostly plant pulp based material including moss, vines, various wood fibers, etc. The four plates are mentioned on the title page, the 15 samples, however, are not, yet they form an integral part of this work. The whole work shows that Schäffer was a true homo universalis, combining his entomological and botanical knowledge to solve the problem of rising paper prices caused by a lack of rags. It is unclear why this work was dedicated to George the Third of England (1738-1820), who had become King five years earlier. Perhaps Schäffer suspected that there were better chances for setting up a new paper industry in Great Britain: "Your Majesty is not less respected than beloved by a People, to whom affection, knowledge and the advancement of all usefull sciences are more peculiar, and in a manner more innate, than tho any other Nation under the Sun... This consideration alone would be sufficient to encourage me to present...to Your Majesty a discovery, which altho' it is not as yet of common use, may nevertheless become so for the future" (from the dedication). Here, Schäffer proves to be an accurate futurologist. However, it took the invention of bleach in 1774 and about another century before wood pulp replaced cotton



as the most economically important type of paper. Later, Schäffer published several other works, with various titles, on paper production. Edges a bit worn. A lengthy dedication to Johann Georg Gläsel, by the author, dated 3 February 1765, on the front free endpaper recto. The dedication to George III includes the printed date of 30 January of the same year. Very rare.

[83] **Schmidt, F. A.**

Petrefactenbuch, oder allgemeine und besondere Versteinerungskunde. Mit Berücksichtigung der Lagerungs-Verhältnisse, besonders in Deutschland. Mit mehr als 400 colorirten Abbildungen. Stuttgart, Scheitlin & Kraus, 1850. 4to. [ii], 174 pp., 64 engraved plates of which 56 finely hand-coloured, and some heightened with gum arabic or gold. Original green cloth with gilt vignette on the front board and gilt ornaments and title on the spine. \$ 490

= Third edition of a rather rare, well-illustrated work on fossils by the German medical doctor and geologist, Friedrich Wilhelm Christian Schmidt (1799-1863). The plates show plants, trilobites, brachiopods, crustaceans, echinoderms, fish, etc., etc., and, above all, many molluscs, including ammonites, gastropods, bivalve, etc. The colouring is excellent. The plain plates (27, 58-63) mainly depict skeletons of Mesozoic reptiles and Neogene mammals, are never coloured. The last, unnumbered plate is an idealized profile of the Jurassic of the Swabian Alps. Nissen lists the first (1846) edition. Other editions were published in 1847 and 1855. All except the last one are scarce. Plate 12 bound before 11. Some, mostly marginal, spotting, mainly on text pages. Plates generally clean, which is unusual. Nissen ZBI, 3721.

[84] **Schwarz, C.**

Beiträge zur Natur- und Insecten-Geschichte. Zweeter Theil. Fortgesetzt von Christian Schwarz. Mit illumirten Kupfern. Nürnberg, Raspe, 1793. 4to (20.8 x 17.0 cm). Title, [vi]+196 pp. and 25 finely hand-coloured engraved plates [numbered: I-XIX, XX A, XX B, XXI-XXIV]. Contemporary green grained paper covered boards; boards with ornamental gilt borders; spine with gilt vignettes, bands and title. Yellow edges. \$ 2800

= This is the very rare addition by Christian Schwarz ("Zweeter Theil", 1793) to Kleemann's sequel to Roesel on Rosenhoff's "Monatlich-herausgegebenen

= A unique copy of this important contribution to this group of solitary wasps with descriptions of new species. Six folded leaves were added, dated 1913, including 85 fine small watercolours by David Waterson, well-known etcher and watercolourist (1870-1954). With his hand-written notes and the Latin name of each wasp. Three additional leaves of his notes in ink and pencil. On the title page he has added: "with the addition of 100 drawings of all the species found in Britain so far", as well as his name. A most curious and special copy, including the very fine extra watercolours of British wasps. The first plate is missing (as often), but was

replaced by David Waterson, finished in colour with his notes "redrawn and corrected"; for comparison, a coloured copy of the original plate has been added. Some marginal annotations to the text (by Waterson). Bookplate of Charles Mackechnie-Jarvis pasted in on the front pastedown. Hagen II, p. 158; Horn-Schenkling, 20245.

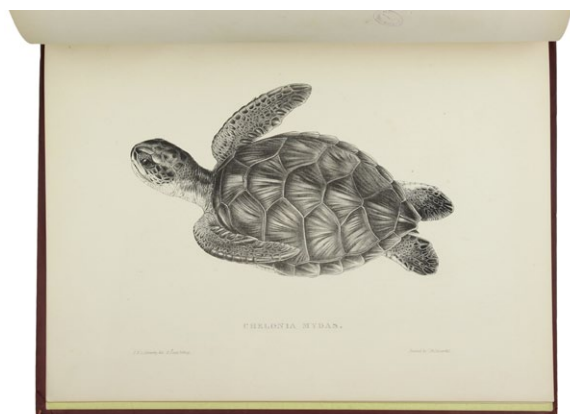
[88] **[Silk weaving]**

Cours de fabrication. France, unpublished, 1877. Folio (35.1 x 26.4 cm). Title page in watercolour, two half titles, 84 pp. (all handwritten); many, partly numbered text illustrations; 48 samples and drawings, mounted. Contemporary blind quarter morocco over marbled boards. Speckled edges. \$ 1500

= A detailed manuscript in a fine, neat, easily readable hand. It deals principally with all aspects relating to silk weaving and contains many samples of woven textiles, in many different colours and patterns, each explained in detail. The first short chapter contains a history of silk farming. Most other chapters contain illustrations and descriptions clarifying the weaving of intricate patterns. These chapters are supplemented with physical examples. Some light offsetting of some of the mounted silk fabric samples; otherwise in pristine condition. A unique and wonderful item.

[89] **Sowerby, J. de C. and E. Lear**

Tortoises, terrapins, and turtles. Drawn from life. London, Henry Sotheran, Joseph Baer & Co, 1872. Folio (36.8 x 27.5 cm). iv, 16 pp., 60 lithographed plates (without numbers). Original blindstamped buckram. Spine gilt-ornamented at head and foot, and gilt title. Yellow endpapers. \$ 4900
= One of the rarest books on turtles. The authors mentioned



on the title page are in fact the artists. The first 40 plates were intended for a work by Thomas Bell, who wrote the original text for a work supposed to treat all the recent and fossil testudines. Some parts did appear in print, but when the publisher went bankrupt, the work was cancelled, and the original plates - of which few were published - as well as 20 new ones, were used for the present work, with a new text by John Edward Gray. Why Gray was not mentioned on the title page is quite a mystery. Perhaps he saw himself more as the editor of the work. Blindstamp in titlepage top margin; unobtrusive small, oval stamp on plate versos (not shining through). In all, a very good copy. Adler p. 35; Nissen ZBI, 1701; Wood, 1872.

[90] **Tachard, G.**

Voyage de Siam, des peres jesuites, envoyez par le Roy aux Indes & à la Chine. Avec leurs observations astronomiques, et leurs remarques de physiques, de géographie, d'hydrographie, & d'histoire. Paris, Arnould Seneuze, Daniel Horthemels, 1686. 4to (23.8 x 17.5 cm). [xvi], 424, [viii] pp. Engraved title-vignette, engraved headpieces and initials to the dedication page and six

chapters; ten full-page and ten double-paged leaves with engravings, signed by Pierre Paul Sevin (artist) and Cornelis Vermeulen (engraver), for a total of 20 plates. Contemporary full calf. Spine with five raised bands; compartments with rich gilt floral patterns and dark red morocco label with gilt title. Marbled endpapers. \$ 4200
= Rare first edition, in large 4to, complete with all twenty plates, of the full account of the author's first mission to Siam (Thailand). This work also includes his long stay at the Cape of Good Hope, with extensive notes on the South African Cape province, depicting hottentots, as well as exotic animals such as the zebra, rhinoceros, chameleon and several other Cape reptiles on four double-sized plates. Also depicted are several elephants, the "walking" ginseng root, and a view of Bangkok. The very fine, large, and detailed head-pieces mainly show views of towns, gardens, courts, etc. Guy Tachard (1650-1712) was a French missionary and traveller; he died in Bengal. Provenance: Mr de Revoset (old handwritten dedication on title and p. 1). The work is rather rare, and seldom found complete. Some copies in BNF (3) and COPAC (2 in Oxford and 1 in the British Library). Copies often have fewer plates than our copy. Our number of leaves with plates agrees with the OCLC standard description and that of the copy in the British Library. There are a few copies on the market, but nearly all have only 19 plates, or less. Nissen only records an 8vo edition. Margins quite wide. Corners rubbed. Later endpapers. The margins with light damp staining on some leaves, a few marginal wormholes and some marginal thumbing and staining. The plates usually cleaner. In all, a good, complete copy with all the plates. De Backer/Sommervogel VII, 1802; Graesse VI2, 7; Nissen ZBI, 4066.

[91] **Titsingh, [I.]**

Mémoires et anecdotes sur la dynastie régnante des djogouns, souverains du Japon, avec la description des fêtes et cérémonies observées aux différentes époques de l'année à la cour de ces princes, et un appendice contenant des détails sur la poésie des Japonais, leur manière de diviser l'année, etc; ouvrage orné de planches gravées et coloriées, tiré des originaux Japonais par M. Titsingh; publié avec les notes et éclaircissemens par M. Abel Rémusat. Paris, A. Nepveu, 1820. 8vo. xxviii, 302 pp., one hand-coloured folded frontispiece, one engraved folded table, five hand-coloured folded plates. Contemporary full tree calf. Spine rich gilt including empire vignettes and a red morocco label with gilt title. Marbled endpapers. Edges speckled. \$ 2800

= Isaac Titsingh (1745-1812) was a Dutch surgeon, scholar, merchant and ambassador. During a long career in East Asia, Titsingh was a senior official of the Dutch East India Company. Between 1779 and 1784 he was head of a factory in Deshima, then the only "eye" between Japan and the rest of the world. 18th and early 19th century Japan was much of a mystery to foreigners. This work unveils some its secrets. However, it does not only deal with the Japanese and their customs, but also reports on the geology of the country and in particular on the active volcanos. Two of the large, hand-coloured folded plates depict eruptions; of the Asama-Yama, and of a volcano in the Simahara district. The first of these plates, as well as a view of the island of Deshima with the Dutch factory were used again in Titsingh's "Byzonderheden over Japan", volume II (1825), see Landwehr. This edition is the first one published. The French sinologist Jean Pierre Abel Rémusat (1788-1832) edited the work after Titsingh's death in Paris. An English translation was published in 1822 and formed the basis of a translation (back?) into Dutch. Boards slightly rubbed, caption of one plate shaved with some small loss of text, otherwise a fine copy of this very rare work. Brunet V, 28316; Landwehr 456 (not this work, but "Byzonderheden over Japan", see above).

[92] [Trade Catalogue] Reiniger [E. M.], [M.] Gebbert & [K. F.] Schall

Katalog der physik.-mechan. Werkstätten Reiniger, Gebbert & Schall. Universitäts-Mechaniker Erlangen (Bayern). Schlossplatz 3. [Illustrated trade catalogue]. Erlangen, Reiniger et al., 1888. 4to. 75 pp. (including index). Contemporary red, blindstamped cloth; front board printed in black and gilt, rear board with black printed vignette. Patterned endpapers. Text pages printed in red and black.

\$ 500

= A sumptuously bound trade catalogue. It is likely that this was a special copy: in the top margin, the following was written in a neat hand: "Kgl. Hoheit Herzog Dr Carl Theodor in Bayern in tiefsten Ergebenheit gewidmet...". The firm was founded by Erwin Moritz Reiniger (1854-1909), Max Gebbert (1856-1907) and Karl Friedrich Schall (1859-1925), and grew to an international business with offices in Stuttgart and New York. After the crash of 1923 it was bought by Siemens. According to the title page, the firm had as "Specialität: Elektrisch-medizinische Apparate und Instrumente". This is amply shown on the following pages, which contain steel engravings of various medical devices, usually with electrical components. A very beautiful, and clean copy. Very rare.

[93] Van Dyk, C.

Osteologica, of nauwkeurige geraamt beschryving van verscheide dieren, nevens hare historien, uit de vermaartse, soo oude als nieuwe schrijvers, by een gebragt door Cornelius van Dyk, apotheker &c. tot Medenblik. Amsterdam, Johannes van Hoorn, 1680. Small 8vo (15.1 x 9.4 cm). Engraved frontispiece, title page with engraved vignette; [viii] 286, [ii] pp., 20 finely engraved plates. Contemporary vellum. Script title on the spine. Edges speckled red.

\$ 2000



= Rare, well-preserved copy of this early, purely osteological work by the Dutch pharmacist Cornelius van Dyk. The book is divided in two parts: the first dealing with man, other mammals, and Reptilia (turtle, snake); the second part with birds. Pagination is continuous, but plate numbering starts anew, however, a plate of an eagle belonging to the second part is numbered XII (last of first part), instead of I. Van Dyk and the famous Dutch engraver Jan Luyken signed most plates. OCLC records a total of less than 25 copies: in

Dutch libraries (6), other European libraries (9), and North American libraries (7). We could not trace any auction record for this rare item. Old private owner's signature on the front pastedown, some light, marginal thumbing. A very good copy. Klaversma N. & K. Hannema, "Jan en Casper Luyken te boek gesteld" (p. 168). Not in Nissen.

[94] Verneuil, M. P.

L'Animal dans la décoration. Paris, Librairie Centrale des Beaux-Arts (E. Lévy, ed.), [1897]. Folio. (45.9 x 33.7 cm). Half-title, title (in two colours). iv pp., 60 fine lithographed plates, some heightened with silver and gold. Ten original printed wrappers preserved. Contained in a beautiful green clamshell box figuring the image of the original wrapper.

\$ 6400

= Rare complete set -originally published in ten livraisons- of one of the most influential works in the Art Nouveau movement by the French illustrator Maurice Pillard Verneuil (1869-1942). The plates show a spectacular mix between realism, with the animals portrayed accurately and in great detail, and romanticism: the selection of individual animals, the composition of the plates, the use of colour all adds up to a power of imagination that left a strong impression on turn-of-the-century free and applied art. Many plates show reptiles, while others depict deer, swans, sea horses, butterflies, hares, peacocks, etc., etc. Single plates have been known to fetch 200 Euros or more. The plates are all in very good condition, free of spotting; only some very marginal light age-toning and several stamps to the versos of the plates (no visible effect to the front of plate) and to the half title and title page. Original wrappers have been preserved and are all in two parts. One has a clean tear and one is missing a large piece of its front wrapper. The original portfolio is not included. Only four complete copies have appeared at auction over the last 40 years; it is especially rare to have the original wrappers still included. Benezit 8, p. 534.

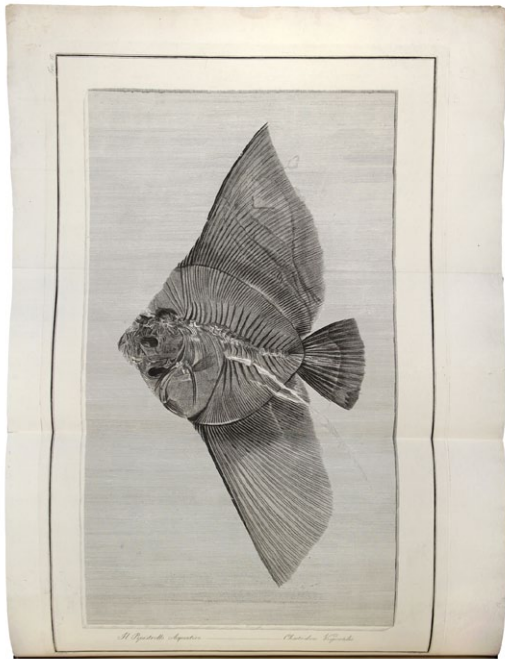
A magnificent work on spectacular fossil fish

[95] Volta, [G. S.]

Ittiolitologia Veronese del Museo Bozziano ora annesso a quello del conte Giovambattista Gazola e di altri gabinetti di fossili Veronesi con la versione Latina. Verona, Giuliani, 1796-1809. Folio (leaf-size 54.7 x 38.6 cm), lii, cccxxiii pp., 76 plates (19 double-sized, five multiple folded). Contemporary style half calf over marbled boards; spine with gilt ornaments and title.

\$ 16,000

= Only edition of the important precursor to the ichthyological works of Louis Agassiz, written by the Roman catholic priest Giovanni Serafino Volta (1764-1842), using material from the Museum of Count Gazola. Volta also worked for the famous natural history museum Museo di Lazzaro Spallanzani. It took 13 years to complete the work and therefore complete copies, like this one, are rare. It includes the important text and the Carta Topografica di Bolca e Vestena Nuova. The fish specimens figured are from the famous Monta Bolca site near Verona. The illustrations of the specimens are true-size, resulting in some spectacularly large plates, up to 150 cm wide. The last auction record, and the only one this century, was at the Berès sale in Paris (2006) at Euro 18,000 hammer, thus for over Euro 21,500 (then approximately GBP 19,000) in total. Title-page a bit soiled, Some marginal dampstaining to a few leaves, otherwise a very good, clean copy with the widest possible margins. Dean, p. 590; Nissen ZBI, 4289; Ward and Carozzi, 2260.



[95]



[65]



[94]

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[13]

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